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6) DOMALA	8,441	June 3
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	Tons	Sailings	To
a) R.M.S. ORFORD	20,000	May 21	Naples, Villefr., Toulon, Gib., South, London
b) R.M.S. OTRANTO	20,000	June 4	Naples, Villefr., Toulon, Gib., South, London
c) R.M.S. ORMONDE	15,000	June 18	Naples, Villefr., Toulon, Gib., South, London

#### OUTWARD SAILINGS from PORT SAID

	Tons	Sailings	To
a) R.M.S. ORONTES	20,000	June 1	Aden, Colombo, Australia
b) R.M.S. ORAMA	20,000	June 29	Aden, Colombo, Australia
b) R.M.S. OTRANTO	20,000	July 27	Aden, Colombo, Australia

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m.v. DERBYSHIRE	June 1	To Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London
m.v. SHROPSHIRE	June 21	To Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London
m.v. STAFFORDSHIRE	July 5	To Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London

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## CRICKET

## HESKETH SAVES WILCOCKS FROM DEFEAT

## BRILLIANT KNOCK AGAINST R.A.F. CAIRO

## MISSSES CENTURY BY ONE RUN

The second afternoon's play in the annual fixture between the Wilcocks S.C. and the Royal Air Force (Cairo) yesterday on the Wilcocks ground, Gezira, was made notable by a brilliant innings by E.P. Hesketh, the Club's outstanding batsman.

Hesketh, a beautiful stroke player with splendid wrists and dazzling footwork, fought a stalwart rearguard action when the Club's fate appeared to be sealed, and enabled them to make a draw of what looked like a heavy defeat after the first hour's play on Tuesday.

Hesketh came to the wicket when the Club had lost two wickets for 11 runs, and still wanted 124 runs to save the innings defeat. Very restrained before the tea-interval—he was 25 minutes collecting his first four runs—he was audaciously aggressive on the resumption, attacking all the bowling with a fine disrespect, and was decidedly unlucky in not completing his century—he still wanted one run when the last wicket fell. He batted in all 118 minutes, and hit two 6's, eight 4's and four 3's. Many people are still wondering why he got overlooked for the "Test" matches last month against Mr. H.M. Martineau's XI. A brilliant fielder, a useful change bowler, he is one of the outstanding cricketers in the country.

The rest of the day's play is deserving of little comment. The Airmen were 83 runs on at the start and had five wickets in hand, so that they might have been expected to force the pace; oddly enough, however, they spent over 50 minutes collecting another 50 runs and then declared.

## Enterprising Batting

The weather was again delightfully cool when W.M. Hayes led his men out yesterday afternoon at a quarter past two. Dunk (34) and Tallyour (19) were the overnight not-outs, and Higham, hospital end, and Borman undertook the attack. Tallyour soon left, being bowled when playing back in Borman's first over. Wallace-Terry collected four runs and then played too early at a ball from Higham, returning it into the bowler's hands, while Marshall was snappet up behind the wicket off Borman.

Thornton then joined Dunk, who was very restrained, finding particular difficulty in getting Higham away, but when Hesketh took over with the total at 168, he hit the latter for three successive 4's, the first of which enabled him to complete his half century after 93 minutes—he had been three quarters of an hour making 16. Cruickshanks declared with the total at 187 for 8 wickets thus setting the Club the task of getting 135 to save the innings defeat.

## Wilcocks' Poor Start

They promised to be a repetition of the first innings' showing, when the first three wickets fell for 19 runs, but Hesketh aided by Hoare, Hayes and Higham took them to safety. Barker and Wateridge this time opened the Wilcocks' innings, and Hodge, who had bowled so successfully in the first innings, promptly had Wateridge caught at first slip in his first over.

Marshall took over at the other end, and opened with one of queerest wades the writer has ever seen. His next ball was still wide, but not quite as much as the first one, and then he had Barker caught at second slip. Hesketh and Thorner were then partnered. The former stolidly played himself in, but the latter was uncomfortable to most of the bowlers, and with the score at 19, Dunk, who had replaced Hodge, bowled him. Padre Hoare came in, scored 7 very quickly. Hesketh made a glorious late cut off Dunk, and then the teams went in to tea, the score board reading 30 for 3 wickets.

## Fireworks After Tea

The cricket on the resumption was entertaining from start to finish. Wilcocks had been 45 minutes making their first 30 runs; Hesketh and Hoare were only ten minutes in doubling the total. Hoare straight drove, Hodge, square cut Dunk, and also made one shot off the latter with the top of the handle of his bat. Hesketh was not inactive, but he could hardly keep pace with Hoare's industry; the latter lifted Thornton, when the latter came at the Gezira end, for 6 to square leg; then he lifted Dunk high to long on where Marshall did not accept the chance, secured another hearty boundary, and then succumbed in the same over, mishtitting a ball into Cruickshank's hands at mid off. S. Hodge came and went without making any impression on the score board, and half the side was out for 4.

This brought Hayes in to partner Hesketh. The latter by now was enjoying himself hugely, and when Standen was brought on he lifted him for 6 to the on and the bowler was quickly taken off. Hayes pulled Standen for 4, off drove Thornton, and also obtained a lucky snick through the slips off the latter bowler. This brought the century up just before 5 o'clock, the last 70 runs having been put on in 25 minutes.

Cruickshanks came on for a brief spell at the hospital end, Hesketh producing a splendid leg glide and later driving him through the covers. Marshall also reappeared at the other end, and broke up the partnership in his first over, Hayes being clean bowled. The pair had put on 46 runs, of which the skipper claimed 24.

## Hesketh's Aggressiveness

Higham did not start impressively and was given a life in the slips be-

## LEGION LOSE CLOSE GAME

## LEWIS' FINE FORM FOR MINESWEEPERS

British Legion v. H.M. Minesweepers

An XI selected from the Minesweepers at Alexandria, won a close game against the British Legion on the A.C.C. ground on Tuesday afternoon by 2 wickets.

The Legion had 2 wickets down for 28 but Bateman and Weldon added 58 for the third wicket before the latter fell to Jeffries for 21. Bateman was fourth out at 99, of which he claimed 34, and Crossley and Grimshaw fell to the same bowler without addition. All the remaining batsmen, with the exception of Beys, reached double figures and the innings realised 163 runs.

Lewis and Jeffries shared the bowling honours with 8 for 42 and 48 respectively.

The Minesweepers batted steadily and had 78 on the board for the loss of 3 wickets. Mistri then captured 2 wickets in an over, and half the side were out for 86. Harris then joined Lewis and these two advanced the total to 151 before they were separated. Lewis who had batted well for 61, which included eight 4's, being then run out. Mistri having taken 5 wickets for 36 in 13 overs.

British Legion

E. Keifer c Lewis b Turton	12
C.L. Henn b Carr	16
J. Bateman c Weatherfield	18
b. Jeffries	34
W.L. Weldon c Lewis b Jeffries	21
C. Richards b Lewis	4
E. Crossley b Jeffries	11
F. Grimshaw b Lewis	17
H. Chapman c Brown b Lewis	17
Leisure	17
C. Beale run out	14
S. Mistri not out	17
C.F. Beys c e b Turton	3
Extras	14
Total 163	
Bowling: Turton	7-0-34-2
Carr	8-2-29-1
Jeffries	8-1-26-3
Mawdsley	3-0-13-0

3rd H.M. Minesweepers

Turton st. Keifer b. Bateman	6
Brown b Richards	30
Lewis c Beale b Grimshaw	61
Carr run out	14
Treniman b Mistri	1
Jeffries b Mistri	0
Harris b Mistri	38
Mawdsley b Mistri	1
L/Cdr. Weatherfield c and b Richards	9
Dyer c Weldon b Mistri	11
Hobbs not out	1
Extras	4

Total 163

Bowling: Turton 7-0-34-2, Carr 8-2-29-1, Brown 6-2-22

Jeffries 8-1-26-3, Lewis 7-2-25-3, Mawdsley 3-0-13-0.

British Legion v. R.A.M.C.

The British Legion (Alexandria) Sports Club will play the Royal Army Medical Corps on Sunday next, May 22, on the Highbury ground, Mustapha Barracks, play to commence at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the Legion:—C.T. Beale, J. Bateman, W.L. Weldon, C.F. Beys, J. Dower, E.F. Keifer, C. Bean, J. Chapman, C. Richards, J. Thompson, A. Lester, W. Bickerton.

Total 176

Bowling: Bateman 6-0-37-1, Beys 11-0-32-0, Richards 3-0-26-2, Mistri 13-4-36-5, Beale 0-26-2, Mawdsley 1-0-4-1.

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Total 176

Bowling: Bateman 6-0-37-1, Beys 11-0-32-0, Richards 3-0-26-2, Mistri 13-4-36-5, Beale 0-26-2, Mawdsley 1-0-4-1.

R.A.C. IMPRESS AT GEZIRA

Gezira S.C. v. R.A.S.C.

The Royal Army Service Corps, who are one of the most improved sides in the Command, showed their power at Gezira Sporting Club on Tuesday afternoon, when they defeated the Club by nine wickets in convincing style.

It took them under ninety minutes to dismiss the Club for the meagre total of 81. Kelly clean bowling three of his four victims for 14 runs in nine overs. They were then taken to victory by a second wicket stand by Brown and Lt. H.B. Vaughan-Arbuckle, whose useful batting for the King's Own R.R. some years ago has not been forgotten. The pair put on 106 runs, Vaughan-Arbuckle's 64 taking him but 73 minute to compile. Warwick, who had been bat-

ting very successfully this season, was then concerned in a third wicket stand of 55, and when stumps were drawn, the Corps had made 179 for three wickets.

Gezira S.C.

G.A.D. Taylor c. Sargent b. Dale

A.D. Mackenzie run out

De Freitas c. Parkhouse b.

Treniman b. Hill

Capt. Walford c. and b. Dale

F.T. Haddock c. Sargent b.

Blackwell b. Hill

D.E. Llewellyn c. Parkhouse b.

Col. Richards b. Treniman

Major McConkey not out

Extras

Total (5 wkt.) 155

Dr. Wilson, S. Dale, M. Constant, S. Perry, A. Sabri did not bat.

Bowling:—Haddock 6-0-38-1;

Walford 10-2-26-2; Browne 5-0-18-0; Hill 7-0-32-2; Taylor 4-0-27-0.

Gezira S.C.

L.P.D. Sargent c. Llewellyn b. Haddock

A. Blackwell b. Walford

R.J. Parkhouse c. Mackenzie b. Hill

Tomlinson b. Walford

Dr. Z. Taher not out

T. Lester c. Walford b. Hill

Extras

Total (7 wkt.) 166

Blimb Glegg, M. Hill and Maj. Browne did not bat.

Bowling:—Tomlinson 1.2-0-36-3;

Dale 6-0-19-2; Parkhouse 2-0-27-6;

Sargent 5-0-23-0; Blackwell 5-0-39-1;

Hill 3-0-8-0.

ARMY COMMAND CUP

FIRST ROUND FIXTURES

The Royal Engineers (Egypt) will

meet the Royal Army Medical Corps

in the first round of the Army Com-

mand cricket cup competition on the

Main Barracks ground, Abbassia on

Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and

22.

The 11th P.A.O. Hussars will meet

the Essex Regt. in the same round

at Helmiyah on Sunday and Monday,

May 22 and 23.

The Royal Army Service Corps

meet the 7th Queen's Own Hussars

in the same round on the White

House ground, Abbassia, on Monday

and Tuesday, May 30 and 31.

High Scoring Match in

Small Units Cup

There was some very high scoring

in the first round tie in the Small

Units Cup between the 2nd Field

Coy. R.E. and C. Sqd. 7th Hussars.

This was played on the Abu Mena

ground and was started on

Monday, being completed on Tuesday afternoon. The Sappers, batting first, made 310 for 5 wickets declared

(Sgt. Thomas 152 not out, Sgt. Maycock 63 and Gladman 52), the Hussars replying with 168 (Sgt. Kinsey 110).

R.A.C. v. R.A.M.C.

The P.I.C.C. return match with

R.A.M.C. will be played this

## RACING AT ALEXANDRIA S. C.

## ENTRIES AND ORDER OF RUNNING

SATURDAY, MAY 21

First Race, 2.30 p.m. — THE BEGINNERS STAKES. L.E. 100. Maidens: 5 Furlongs.

MORTADA ... D.S. 8 12  
EMPEROR ... M. Csillag 8 4  
TAMRAN ... G. Csillag 8 12  
BADRAN ... D.S. 8 12  
FLAYHAN Constantinescu 8 12  
FLORIS ... Defforge 7 10  
GEBEL EL TER Barnes 7 10  
ABU DARWICHE Angelo 7 10  
TALLAT PASHA W. List 7 10  
SAMIR MANSUR Turtle 7 10  
NADIR ... Gibson 7 10  
BIBERON ... Manfredi 7 10  
ABBOUD ... Garcia 7 10  
KORASHIYA ... Bogdanich 7 7  
RABIA ... D.S. 7 7

Second Race, 3.05 p.m. — THE MAIDEN ARAB STAKES. — L.E. 100. Maiden Arabs. Distance: 1 Mile.

MOHIL ... Bogdanich 8 8  
KAHTAN ... Bogdanich 8 8  
EL HAIFI ... M. Csillag 8 8  
MONIF ... Barnes 8 8  
WAZIR ZOR ... X 8 8  
AKHO MIRSA ... W. List 8 8  
WATANI ... Defforge 8 8  
NAHAR EL HURAL Angelo 8 8  
RUE EL KHALI ... D.S. 8 8  
BADRAN ... Garcia 8 8  
ISTIVE ... Handali 8 8  
MENZOUN ... Sharpe 8 8  
KASHMIR ... M. Csillag 8 8

Third Race, 3.40 p.m. — THE AMATEUR HANDICAP. — L.E. 60. Arabs. Distance: 7 Furlongs.

KOHT NOOR ... D.S. 12 7  
MUZAFFAR M.P. Gallwey 11 7  
DJELOUARD ... D.S. 11 6  
JUBILEE M. Badr el Din 11 5  
ABU EL HILAL ... D.S. 11 5  
ABU SAKLAWI ... X 11 0  
EL ZIR Salem M.C. Zoghed 11 0  
ERDAMAN M.F. Mohsen 10 9  
BLOUDAN M. Badr el Din 10 5  
AKBAR II ... M.G. Thorold 10 5

Fourth Race, 4.15 p.m. — THE LEVANT HANDICAP. L.E. 150. Countrybreds, classes II (a) II (b). Div. B. Distance: 1 Mile.

MY IDEAL ... Const. 9 3  
BRIGHT MORNING Const. 8 4  
SOME SIN ... Sharpe 8 3  
BLACKSHIRT Bogdanich 8 2  
FLEUR DU LIBAN D.S. 3 2  
MAYA ... G. Csillag 8 1  
IRISH PLAYER ... Gibson 8 1  
BELLEROV ... D.S. 7 12  
RUFUS ... Jimenez 7 12  
MEPHISTO ... Garcia 7 10  
SILVER MINE Manfredi 7 4  
Golden BACHELOR Luby 7 3  
MILADY ... Angelo 7 0

Fifth Race, 5 p.m. — THE JUBILEE HANDICAP. L.E. 1000. For Arabs having won at least five races. Distance: Round the Course.

IBN LIBANAISS Alemand 9 7  
BISH ... M. Csillag 9 7  
FAKRI ... Vatard 9 5  
MELEK EL Melouk Maiden 9 0  
ABU FURSAN ... Sharpe 8 12

FAKHRI EL SHAM Def. 8 5  
ABU EL FOZ ... G. Csillag 8 2  
IBN GHAZAL ... Gibson 8 2

HAZEM ... A. Lister 8 2  
SHAHARIBL ... Garcia 8 2  
GASSEM ... Bogdanich 8 2

HILALI ... W. Lister 8 0  
TAREK ... Barnes 8 0

FIHAN ... Manfredi 7 12  
SALSABIL ... Angelo 7 12  
SAAD EL DIN ... Angelo 7 7

ABU SABIL ... X 7 4  
GHAMER ... Garcia 7 4

MAGNUM ... D.S. 7 0  
MARSHED ... Luby 7 0

NIHAD ... Bogdanich 7 0

Sixth Race, 5.35 p.m. — THE MESSALA STAKES. L.E. 120. 3rd. Class Arab ponies. Weight for age and inches with penalties. Distance: 5 Furlongs.

CORONATION ... Defforge 8 6  
AIGLON ... Gibson 8 6  
ELLI ... M. Csillag 8 6

FERHAN Constantinescu 8 2  
PETIT MAJOR ... Sharpe 8 2

MEZOUNA ... G. Csillag 8 2

AS DE TREFLE Manfredi 8 2

BONHEUR ... W. Lister 8 2

EMAD EL DIN Manfredi 8 2

SABHA ... Bogdanich 7 11

JOHN BULL ... Barnes 7 10

KASOUN ... D.S. 7 10

NAHR EL TIBER ... Bog. 7 5

EL AKHDAR ... Bogdanich 7 7

Seventh Race, 6.10 p.m. — THE MOUSTAPHA PASHA STAKES. — L.E. 120. 3rd. Class Arab ponies. Weight for age with penalties. Distance: Round the Course.

SPAHI ... Vatard 8 13  
DJENDAL ... M. Csillag 8 12

HAMAWI ... D.S. 8 11  
IBN NAANAGI ... Jimenez 8 1

NAHR EL Rhone W. Lister 8 4

ON TIME ... Garcia 7 12

FANTASIA ... D.S. 7 12

BANOUR ... Vatard 7 12

FERDOS ... Handali 8 1

KASOUN ... Barnes 8 8

DIA EL DIN ... Angelo 7 8

NAHR EL TIBER ... Bog. 7 5

JOLI COEUR ... D.S. 7 7

The tournament, with entries at the moment from Australia, South Africa, India (2 each) and England (1 only) is likely to prove an exciting event. So far of the 7 Empire championships, England has won 4, Australia 2 and South Africa one.

There is still a wide gap between amateurs and professionals at billiards, as far as their standard of play is concerned. Kennerley has done much to lessen the gap, having more of the professionals' touch and technique than any other of England's amateurs.

## N.S.C. MONTHLY COMPETITION

This month's Col. Competition at New Sports Club, Smouha City, will consist of 18 holes. Medals play on handicap and will take place on Saturday afternoon May 21.

Entries will close at 1 p.m. on Friday, May 20.

Entrance fee: P.T.10 (to be paid before starting).

Though Mr. T. G. B. Trounce was not present on Sunday to hear of his Rub El Khalil make short work of the opposition he met in the Beginners Stakes, he must have been more than pleased to hear of his success. Bred at his Sidi Salem Stud, this nice looking four-year-old is likely to turn out a great credit to his establishment, and it is to be hoped that more of similar quality may soon be sent out.

It was interesting to see the notice of a new Challenge Cup race, to take place at the Alexandria Racing Club on June 25 or 26, and for which Mrs. A. Michaelides is to be thanked. In memory of her late regretted husband, who was so well known to our local racing world, Mrs. Michaelides has offered this Perpetual Challenge Cup, of which the Club concerned will present a replica every year for a race reserved for four year-old Arabs and over that have won not more than two races, to be ridden by boys not exceeding 21 years of age and who have not more than five wins to their credit. This means, of course, that apprentices are ca-

## RACING NOTES

## THE KISMET HANDICAP RUNNING

## SILVER FOX'S NARROW VICTORY - RIRE AUX LARMES' BAD LUCK - BALLYCARNAINE'S SUCCESS IN SMOUHA CUP

By Crow's Nest

Surprises were not wanting at the Alexandria Racing Club during their three last days' sport on the Smouha City Course, but these were produced by events of lesser importance, and we have yet to experience a real upset in one of the principal races. Those in the latter category competed for on Saturday and Sunday last both went to horses entitled to finish within the first three, and prices were accordingly short, but Silver Fox, when winning the Kismet Handicap by a short-head was within an ace of being beaten by Ibn Khel, who would have returned 203 to 10. Though it may be doubtful if the latter might have been successful but for his attempt to savage, there is probably less doubt that he would have been disqualified had he managed to catch the Judge's eye, which it looked as though he might a few yards prior to the post being passed Mudrik was another outside concerned in this finish, and there might have been another story to tell had he been favoured with a better run. The most unfortunate horse, however, was Rire aux Larmes, whose apparent excellent condition had led his connections to hope for a share of the spoils. In his case two very severe, kicks from Bakr as the tapes went up put him out of action, and it was somewhat surprising that he finished the course, as he could hardly walk a few minutes after the race was over. It is to be hoped however, he was not so badly hurt as to preclude his racing again this summer, though I understand there is a possibility of this being the case.

Strangely enough, El Sergeant, who has been seen to finish twice down the course recently, was installed first favourite for this race, his process of acclimatization and progress in work apparently leaving no doubt as to his chances. But judging things by the result, one had the opinion that, for a horse of his build, he was taken to the front much too precipitously to withstand the final rush which is always to be expected in races of this category. However, he ran well, and may now be favoured with advantage.

The race for the Smouha Cup on Sunday proved fairly conclusively that Game Beauty, Optimiste and Foxy Boy found the 1 1/2 miles course beyond their capabilities, at any rate, as far as the two last are concerned, in the manner in which they were asked to carry out their task. While it is true, both like to make their own running, and, when in winning form, usually are successful with these tactics it is quite another story when two try the game together, to say nothing of a third, which on this occasion was the case when Aramayo joined issue.

It was not at all surprising, therefore, to see them at the end of their tether by the time the small stands were reached, and there is little doubt these tactics perfectly suited the long and powerfully striding Ballycarnaine. It is to be remarked, however, that Foxy Boy finished fourth, and I think he will eventually turn out to be a true stayer, though he will have to be built up more before being able to travel over such a long course successfully, for it looked as if he was badly wanting in substance last week. While I was not greatly surprised to see Battle Axe finish out of the first four with his steadier as the race was run, I had expected La Perie du Val to be concerned and can only surmise she was not in her best mood on this occasion.

Cordahi Bey's Promising Arabs

When winning his maiden race a few weeks since with great ease, those witnessing his performance could well imagine that Murtajiz would not have a lengthy passage through 3rd Class, and this proved to be the case when he disposed of his two weight-for-age event; last Thursday and Saturday. Being a sturdy built pony, he found no difficulty in carrying his 9.0 to victory on Saturday, and less from start to finish in slightly better time than when having 4 lbs. less to shoulder, so that he should be worth following in 2nd Class. The same owner, Joseph Bey Cordahi, possesses another excellent horse in Jarir, who scored very easily on Thursday, and now has to obtain his Permanent Arab Certificate while still having to win one more race before qualifying for the selected category.

Though Mr. T. G. B. Trounce was not present on Sunday to hear of his Rub El Khalil make short work of the opposition he met in the Beginners Stakes, he must have been more than pleased to hear of his success. Bred at his Sidi Salem Stud, this nice looking four-year-old is likely to turn out a great credit to his establishment, and it is to be hoped that more of similar quality may soon be sent out.

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tered for principally, and, in the same way as the two events staged during the past summer by the late Mr. A. J. Michaelides, will be an encouragement to those lads having in them the making of jockeys.

## ALEXANDRIA RACING CLUB (SMOUEHA CITY)

## THE NEWMARKET HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 400, (including a silver Cup value L.E. 25, presented by Mr. P. Bellini) of which L.E. 80 to the second and L.E. 40 to the third. A Handicap for Horses Class I, 3 and 4 year olds ... 7 furlongs

## THE THOROUGHBRED SELLING HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 80 to go to the winner. Winner to be offered for sale for L.E. 100. A Handicap for Horses Class I ... 1 Mile

## THE TAJ MAHAL HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for Horses Classes II (a) and II (b). Div. B, and non winners in Div. A. 6 Fur.

## THE SEIGNEUR HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 200. A Handicap for 1st Class Arabs 1 Mile 1 furlong.

## THE MABRAD HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arabs 7 furlongs.

## THE ATESE STAKES.

Value L.E. 120. For 3rd Class Arabs. Weight for age, with penalty, 6 furlongs

## THE GAWAZ STAKES.

Value L.E. 120. For 3rd Class Arabs. Weight for age, with penalty, 1 Mile

## THE JUNIOR BEGINNERS STAKES.

Value L.E. 100. For Maiden Arabs. 3 year olds. Weight for age, 5 furlongs

## THE BEGINNERS STAKES.

Value L.E. 100. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, 7 furlongs

## THE AMATEUR GRAND PRIX.

Value L.E. 200, (including a Cup value L.E. 20 to be presented to the rider of the winner), of which second to receive L.E. 20 and third L.E. 10. A Handicap for Arabs that have won their Maiden race, to be ridden by Gentlemen Riders. Lowest weight not less than 10 stone, 1 mile 1 furlong

## THE EL WARD HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 400, of which L.E. 80 to the second and L.E. 40 to the third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, that have won 4 or more races. Winners of an aggregate of L.E. 1500 excluded. 7 furlongs

## THE IBN SARRA HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arab Ponies, 1 mile.

## THE DEAUME STAKES.

Value L.E. 500 (including a silver Cup, value L.E. 25, presented by Mr. Elie Ades). The Cup, and L.E. 325 to go to the winner, L.E. 100 to the second and L.E. 50 to the third. For Horses Class I, 2 year olds. Colts to carry 8.7 Furlies and Geldings 8.4. With penalties, 5 furlongs

## THE PRESTIGE STAKES.

Value L.E. 100. For Horses Classes II (a) and II (b). Maiden and winners of not more than 1 race, 6 furlongs

## THE CRITERION HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 500 (including a gold Cup value L.E. 150 presented by Mr. Th. Th. Cozzi) added to a Sweepstakes of L.E. 10 from Subscribers (half forfeit for non starters). The Cup, L.E. 200 and the Sweepstakes to go to the winner, L.E. 100 to the second and L.E. 50 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs 4 years old that have won one or more race. 1 1/4 Miles

## THE RANANCOLUS HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for Horses Class I. Winners of the 2 or more races, 1 1/4 Miles

## THE DEAUME STAKES.

Value L.E. 500 (including a silver Cup, value L.E. 25, presented by Mr. Elie Ades). The Cup, and L.E. 325 to go to the winner, L.E. 100 to the second and L.E. 50 to the third. For Horses Class I, 2 year olds. Colts to carry 8.7 Furlies and Geldings 8.4. With penalties, 5 furlongs

## THE CRITERION HANDICAP.

Value L.E. 150. A Handicap for 2nd Class Arab Ponies, 7 furlongs

## THE RAJ STAKES.

A LETTER FROM MALTA

## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS AHEAD

### TOWARDS SELF GOVERNMENT

#### A PROGRESSIVE LITTLE ISLAND

(From Our Correspondent)

The Anglo-Italian Agreement appears to have greatly smoothed the way for the restoration of representative institutions to the island. With no immediate prospect of international complications in the Mediterranean, and with such major problems as those regarding languages and education definitely settled and out of the way, there seems to be no reason why some modified form of self-government should not be granted to the island in the very near future. It is expected that Lord Strickland's second "Ultra Vires" case, which is to come up before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council very shortly, and which cannot fail to emphasise the desirability of terminating what is after all a perfectly paradoxical state of affairs, will help very considerably towards that end. It is true, on the other hand, that one or two false moves have been made locally during the last few months. Such were, in the opinion of many, the various Memoranda submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a number of public bodies on the subject of the reinstatement of the Italian language. It is hardly conceivable, however, that minority claimants of the kind, which once upon a time used to lend colour to the suggestion that to grant a Constitution to Malta was like granting self-government to a bat-tieship, will at the present day greatly impress influential opinion at Westminster.

It is a well-known fact that His Excellency the Governor, Sir Charles Bonham-Carter, is heartily in sympathy with the popular demand for the grant of a more liberal Constitution.

#### A Progressive Island

There was a time when the life of the local newspaper man was a relatively happy one. It is so no longer now. The topics that were never allowed one to experience that intensely miserable feeling of being hard up for a subject, have vanished one by one. First came the loss of self-government which, from a journalistic point of view, had created a paradesical state of affairs. The famous language question survived for a time, but it too, is dead and buried now, and has coldly resisted all attempts at exhumation.

Then a series of other journalistic misfortunes followed each other in rapid succession. The beggars were rounded up, the Grand Hotel at last assumed corporeal existence and the motor-hire service improved so much as to render the subject hopelessly futile. Cab-drivers, whose alleged iniquities were responsible for a steady flow of literary output, dwindled down to a few die-hard cases. The "powers-that-be" also resurfaced most of the roads, the state of which had once upon a time offered such magnificent opportunities for vilifying the Government of the day. Refuse collectors, concerning whom more doleful newspaper articles have been written than on any other subject, have passed into oblivion-unwep, unhonoured and unloved.

In like manner the death-rate no longer seems "appalling," infant mortality has decreased and child welfare has shown an almost remarkable improvement in all directions. And now tragedy or tragedy, the goat, the well-beloved of the local journalistic fraternity, is also about to make its exit!

It is true that all this, or most of it, represents so much progress made, but it certainly has left the

end of the football season is drawing near in the midst of much unhappiness. Most of the leading clubs are faced with serious deficits and what is worse, public support has dwindled down to exiguous proportions. There were many things to account for this sorry state of affairs. One of the principal reasons is that all too often matches between the premier clubs have degenerated into exhibitions that have been very thoroughly disgusting. On each occasion, the adverse effect on the "gate" was felt immediately after.

The blame, however, does not rest entirely with the clubs and the individual players concerned. It has happened very often that matches have been ruined as a spectacle through the incompetence or want of firmness and tact of the Referees available in the island. Furthermore, ruined matches do not end with the final whistle. The players reported to the Association by the Referee are usually suspended for quite lengthy periods, and this means, all too often, that Clubs lose the services of just the very "stars" who, whether as individual players or as key-men of the team, draw the crowds to pay those all-important shillings. It is a vicious circle, and none too often, the Referees, who seem to enjoy too much of the privilege of Caesar's wife, seem to escape the dire consequences.

The new Management of the Empire Stadium has inherited none too rosy a situation and it will require the closest co-operation of all concerned if next year's football is to come into its own again.

#### AL MOASSAT'S NEW CLINIC

#### FOUNDATION STONE CEREMONY

H.H. Prince Omar Toussoun, in his capacity as Patron of the Al Moassat Benevolent Society, has invited senior officials and notables—Egyptian and European—to the ceremony of the laying of the first foundation stone of the Al Moassat's new outpatients' free clinic at Minet El Bassal, on Friday at 5 p.m.

The property was presented to the Al Moassat by Prince Toussoun in 1921, and the foundation stone will be laid by Mr. Oswald Finney, who donated £.E.5,000 for the creation of the clinic, after whom it will be named.

The clinic is being built on a site about 1,300 pds in area, situated between Tarikh bridge and Gabbari and is expected to cost £.E.11,000. There will be a basement and two floors. In the basement will be housed a laboratory, stores for equip-

Don't Forget

RU-MARI

Will Cure Your

RHEUMATISM

#### A GROUP OF PALM TREES



(By courtesy of the Egyptian Tourist Department)

#### ROYAL INTEREST IN R.A.F.

#### VISIT TO FOUR STATIONS

In the uniform of a Marshal of the Royal Air Force and wearing the close-fitting field service cap, the King visited air four typical R.A.F. stations representing bomber, fighter, coastal and training units. The tour was made throughout by air, starting from Windsor Castle in the morning and returning there in the early evening after landings at Northolt, Harwell, Upavon, and Thorney Island. At each station the King talked with officers and men and saw examples of the "expansion-type" aircraft now being built in great numbers for the R.A.F. His Majesty, who has been a qualified airplane pilot since 1919, was accompanied in his blue, silver and red twin-engined monoplane by Wing Commander E.H. Fielden, Captain of the King's Flight, and did most of the flying between stations himself.

The object of the tour was to extend the knowledge acquired by the King in his recent visits to the Cadet College and to important aircraft factories. He showed especial interest in the Hawker Hurricane eight-gun fighter, one of which made the astonishing night flight from Edinburgh to London in 48 minutes, and the new and formidable bombing aircraft assembled for his inspection.

From Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall, Chief of the Air Staff, and senior officers and experts at each station, the King learned the secrets of Britain's aerial might.

He climbed into the cockpit of a Hurricane, the external covering of which had been partially stripped to reveal the wing structure and the mechanism of the eight guns, and asked many questions. The gun turret of a Hawker Demon, which moved under power in any desired direction, held his interest for several minutes while the ingenious driving mechanism of the turret and the extraordinary accuracy of fire at high speeds which it makes possible, were explained.

Air Vice-Marshal Gossage, officer responsible for the defence of London against air attack, expounded the task of interception of enemy bombers which is allocated to the Hurricane squadrons. The King spent some time in the "sector operations room" at Northolt, nerve centre of London's defence. Later twelve Hurricanes of No.111 Squadron flew past the King in a magnificent demonstration of formation flying. Flashing across the air-drome at a speed of more than 300 miles an hour the squadron dipped low in the traditional air salute.

#### LETTER NOBODY COULD DECIPHER

Strange missives reach the foreign correspondence department of Imperial Airways, but the linguists generally manage to deal with them. The other day, however, a letter arrived in a dialect which even the most experienced official was unable to decipher. As it might have been from a prospective passenger, every effort was made to find out what it was all about. But even after the aid of foreign consulates had been invoked, the riddle remained unsolved. As a last step, the missive was entrusted to a firm specialising in little-known languages.

Even these past-masters had no easy task. Actually the letter had been written in an obscure Slavonian dialect, and the cost of the translation work on it ran into a sum of several pounds. And, when all was said and done, all that the mysterious letter contained were the words:

"Dear Sir, I beg to apply for a position with your Company as a labourer."

The clinic will be fitted with a large lift for carrying patients from the ground floor to the first floor, and a small one for taking articles from the laboratory in the basement to the pharmacy in the ground floor.

#### ARE YOU SURE?

Answers on Page 12.

1. What is the official title of:—  
a. Mustapha c. Hitler  
b. Kemal d. Mussolini  
c. General e. Stalin  
d. Franco

2. The creature that makes coral  
a. Protein b. Aconite  
Ammonite Polyp  
Anchorite Valkyrie

3. Martin Luther's hymn begins:—  
"O God, our help in ages past!"  
"Rock of Ages, cleft for me!"  
"Now thank we all our God."  
"A safe stronghold our God is still."  
"All people that on earth do  
dwell."

4. In what country is the:—  
a. Gaeltacht d. Grand  
b. Great Divide e. Canyon  
c. Tyrol f. Picardy

5. To scan means to:—  
Go through point by point.  
Look at rapidly.  
Correct  
Search for.

6. Socialists celebrate May Day because it is the:—  
Birthday of Karl Marx.  
Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.  
Day the Tolpuddle martyrs were sentenced.  
Date trade unions became lawful.  
Day of the first demonstration for an eight-hour working day.

7. In England if one vehicle is towing another does it have to carry a rear red lamp?  
Yes No

8. What country contains or contains:—  
a. Boyars d. High King  
b. Grandees e. Samurai  
c. Mandarin

9. Dixieland is a name applied to:—  
Any American State where there are negroes.  
North and South Carolina.  
A country that grows cotton.  
The United States south of a certain line.  
States where slavery was once permitted.

10. What is the chief use of:—  
a. Olive oil c. Mineral oil  
b. Whale oil

11. Pampelmoose is:—  
South America rodent.  
Soft paste used in making porc-elain.  
White moss.  
Species of Arctic deer.  
Grape fruit.

12. Which of these countries are on the gold standard?  
Belgium Britain  
France U.S.A.

13. One of these fed on locusts and wild honey:—  
Job Peter the  
St. Augustine John the Baptist  
Ulysses Hermit  
Diogenes

14. Which can live longest?  
Parrot Tortoise  
Elephant Elephants  
Pigeon Tree

15. Where is or was the palace of:—  
a. William the d. Charles II.  
Conqueror e. The Arch-  
b. Queen Anne f. Bishop of Can-  
c. George III. terbury

16. Two ships want to pass at night. One shows a red light. The other wishing to signal all clear, should she show a  
Red light White light  
Green light

17. "What man by taking thought can add a cubic to his stature?" A  
cubit is:—  
1 foot 18 inches

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#### Y.M.C.A. BOYS' CLUB

#### AT PONT LIMOUN

On March 25, 1938, a street-boys' club was formally opened at Pont Limoun, under the auspices of the Boys' Department of the Y.M.C.A. The idea came from the members of the Boys' Department themselves.

The transformation of the Club from idea to reality has been a wonderful piece of practical, careful planning, united with swift action and hard work.

The expense of establishing such a club was first discussed, and assessed at £.E.450 for the first year. Then a letter was sent to members of the Y.M.C.A. explaining the project, stating the estimated cost, and asking for subscriptions. In the meantime, P.T.250 was borrowed, and a piece of land was rented for 2 years.

Within two or three months, the Boys' Department had received £.E.350 in response to their letter, as well as a gift of 1,700 bricks from the Cairo Sand Brick Company. Club buildings were erected, comprising large and small club rooms, a Leader's office, and modern dressing-room, fitted with showers.

While this work was in progress,

the services of Aly Mohamed Efendi el Sayed were engaged, as leader. He went down to Pont Limoun, for a month, to look around the place, and to find some means of getting into friendly touch with the boys to be found on the streets. Within a short time, he had established friendly relations between himself and many boys, by entering into their games and thus winning their confidence. The result of this friendly contact was astounding. When the club was opened, 350 boys wanted to become members. As there is only room for 100 boys, a selection had to be made, and membership has been confined to boys of 11-15 years of age. It is worth noting that, on principle, membership is not free. The boys themselves decided on a Club subscription of 1-5 mm. a month.

At the moment, the boys of the Club are being taught to box, to sing, to play games, and to interest themselves in dramatic work. They are daily groups of volunteers from the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Department. Educational talks and cinema shows are also given. No food or sleeping accommodation is provided at the Club.

This programme is being extended to cover such things as excursions, summer camp, savings bank, employment bureau, educational classes, physical examination, treatment for eyes.

The development of this scheme will be gradual however, as it will depend on how much the boys absorb at a time.

## L.E. 250 IN CASH or THIS YEAR'S LEAVE IN EUROPE *free*

INCLUDING  
FULL 1ST CLASS  
FARES BY LUXU-  
RY LINER AND  
RAIL



YOU must often have longed to see the romantic capitals of England and France; to watch the throbbing life of the Paris boulevards, or the charm of London.

Now is your chance! A month's free trip for two people, with 1st class travel and L.E. 35 a week for expenses, is the first prize in this simple competition. Other cash prizes value L.E. 100 will be awarded.

In the coupon are twelve qualities of Sunlight Soap. Place them in the right order of importance. Write in the square beside each the place you think it ought to take in the list. If you think "Sunlight lathers freely" the most important, write 1 in the space beside it, and so on. Results will be decided by popular vote.

If you don't already know the wonderful qualities of Sunlight Soap this is a grand way to find them out. Use Sunlight next washday, then put Sunlight's qualities on the coupon in the order you think right.



#### COUPON:

Sunlight Soap keeps white clothes beautifully white.  
 Sunlight washes more quickly.  
 Sunlight lathers freely.  
 Sunlight makes clothes sweet smelling.  
 Sunlight does not contain injurious chemicals.  
 Sunlight keeps hands soft.  
 Sunlight keeps the skin smooth.

Name  
Address

#### READ THIS CAREFULLY:

Write your name and address PLAINLY on the coupon. Send it in three printed wrappers from tablets of Sunlight Soap. Post to Sunlight Soap, Post Office, Central P.O., A 3 mm. stamp is sufficient postage.

Entries must be received by 31st May 1938, and the results will be announced in the Sunlight Soap, Post Office, Central P.O., on 15th June 1938. In case of tie, the result will be settled by the makers, whose decision is final in all matters relating to this competition.

GA.

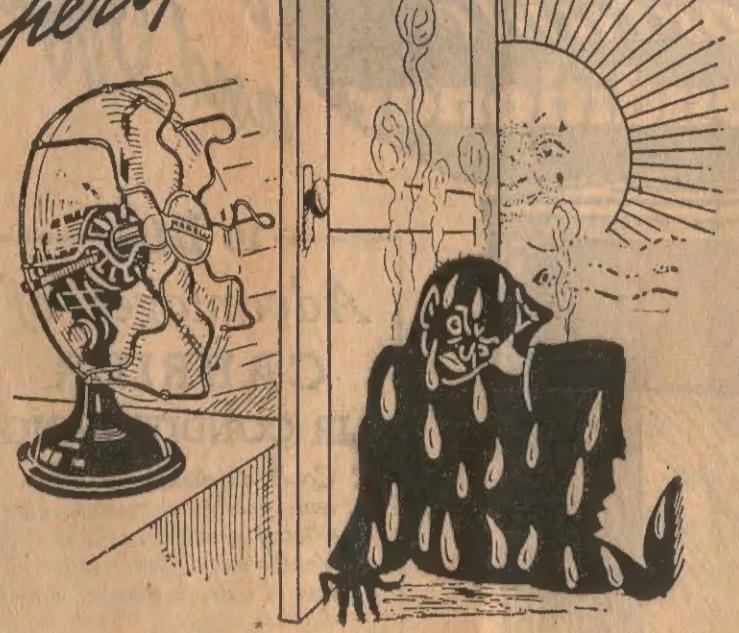
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X.S. 1278



# MARELLI "OSCILLATING" FANS

*Shut the door at  
perspiration's face.*



...without blowing the air on you.

You don't like fans, rightly or wrongly you blame them for some mischief or other. They keep blowing the air on you and that annoys you and often hurls you.

The Marelli oscillating fans "stir up" the air, work in every direction and cool the place evenly.

They are constructed with first-class material and consume one millieme worth of current per hour. Marelli 1938 Oscillating models are the very latest improvement in fan manufacture.

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# New Discovery CLEANS FALSE TEETH BETTER

If your dental plate is as flesh-pink and the teeth as clean and natural-looking as when your dentist first fitted them — then you DON'T need 'Steradent'. If they are discoloured, stained and unnatural-looking, you DO. For the sake of health, dentures should be free from germ-breeding stains. For the sake of your appearance they should be clean and natural-looking.

**10,000 Dentists Recommend 'Steradent'.**  
The sole purpose of 'Steradent' is to clean and purify dentures — and it does the job as nothing else has ever done before. Over 10,000 dentists recommend it as the finest preparation of its kind ever produced.

Simply put your plates in a glass of warm water with a little 'Steradent' powder and stir well. You don't need to brush them. Stains vanish. Even the blackest tobacco stains disappear after a few treatments. Every trace of film is gone. Your dentures are once more flesh-pink with clean, natural-looking teeth. They are sweet-smelling and pleasant-tasting; they feel silky-smooth, cool and comfortable. "Steradent" will do all and more than you promise" writes a grateful user. And a leading Dentist says, "Steradent" is the best denture cleaner and stain remover I have ever tried!"

Every one with artificial teeth should use 'Steradent'. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money is refunded. Ask your Dentist about it. Remember — it is absolutely harmless.

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# ADVERTISED GOODS JUST HAVE TO BE GOOD

## The Egyptian Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938.

### THE SLUMS OF CAIRO

One of the inevitable and horrible features of city life is the gradual accumulation of a slum area where thousands of people live in conditions which would be offensive to a self respecting pig. Cairo is no exception and has indeed a larger slum area than most other cities of a comparable size. Cairo slums extend all over the city; they are to be found within a stone's throw of the central shopping district and exist also on the fringes of all the better residential areas. They

may not be so relatively bad when considered in comparison with the poorer residential quarters in provincial towns and villages but they are nevertheless a disgrace to a modern and progressive country. They cry aloud of civic neglect and civic callousness; they are breeding grounds of disease and crime; they condemn thousands of people to a life of hopeless misery. Many of the inhabitants have lived there most of their lives and their outlook is naturally coloured by the squalour and filth which they see all around them. For such people one has infinite pity and one would like to effect a change. But what of the children born in the slums? What chance have they of making a decent life for themselves? Right from the day of their birth they are condemned; they can be neither healthy nor happy; they cannot, except in rare instances when the human spirit shows its intrinsic greatness by rising above circumstances, hope ever to improve their lot. Slum children are born and slum dwellers they must perform remain.

That anywhere in the world, would be one of the gravest aspects of this most distressing feature of modern city life. But in Egypt, a young, rising and ambitious country, free, for the first time in centuries, to work out its own destiny, the fact that so many of its children, so many, that is to say, of the men and women of to-morrow, are doomed by their surroundings to be weakly in body and untrained in mind, is a matter of vital importance. Egyptians, particularly the lower classes, are by nature strong and virile and they flourish in conditions which would rapidly kill off a less vigorous race. But this does not excuse the presence of slums; it makes them a greater shame. Egypt could be an A.I. nation; if present conditions are allowed to continue, its ranking will be C.3.

Cairo's slums present an insuperable problem. They are vast, wide-spread and often inaccessible. But their inhabitants do not demand much. It is not necessary to erect palatial buildings for them; they would probably refuse to inhabit them. All that is wanted is a proper and comprehensive scheme of slum clearance; the provision of decent tenement houses in which there was plenty of running water and ordinary sanitary installations; and the abolition of the horrible, disease-infested hovels which abound all round the city. The slums nearest to the average member of the British Community are those of Boulaq and anybody who is interested in this matter is advised to go to see for himself. He will find dank, evil-smelling, decrepit houses where families of from four to twelve live in one room. These buildings front one another across narrow, twisting alleys into which the sun never seems to penetrate. In the winter they are damp and, after rains, often ankle deep in muddy filth; while the rooms on the lower floors are water-logged for weeks. He will find the streets full of refuse in which millions of flies breed before departing to other quarters to spread disease and death. He will find there the carts and stalls of itinerant food vendors and he will easily understand how it is that numbers of people die from food poisoning. He will, unless he has a very strong stomach, feel physically sick before his visit has lasted long.

These slums must go. Cairo will afford to do away with them and the increased values of property would rapidly recompense the authorities for the initial outlay. No government during the past decade has had time to consider these sociological questions; politics and the struggle for independence have taken all their attention and all their energy. The case is altered now and we look forward with confidence to a statement by the present Cabinet that this extremely important matter is receiving attention. Schemes of civic embellishment are put forward almost every week and, on looking around us, we see signs of considerable activity; all this should be stopped until Cairo has rid itself of this shameful blot on its civic reputation.

## PIONEER WIVES OF THE AIR

By Kay Carson

Who are the pioneer wives of to-day? Where are the women who are willing to follow their men to unknown regions to race hardships, discomforts, isolation and loneliness so that they should be near their husbands?

One certainly is Mrs. Lionel Webb, who has travelled far and wide as the wife of Imperial Airways station superintendent, Mr. Lionel Webb. During the ten years of her married life, she has indeed a larger slum area than most other cities of a comparable size. Cairo slums extend all over the city; they are to be found within a stone's throw of the central shopping district and exist also on the fringes of all the better residential areas. They

may not be so relatively bad when considered in comparison with the poorer residential quarters in provincial towns and villages but they are nevertheless a disgrace to a modern and progressive country. They cry aloud of civic neglect and civic callousness; they are breeding grounds of disease and crime; they condemn thousands of people to a life of hopeless misery. Many of the inhabitants have lived there most of their lives and their outlook is naturally coloured by the squalour and filth which they see all around them. For such people one has infinite pity and one would like to effect a change. But what of the children born in the slums? What chance have they of making a decent life for themselves? Right from the day of their birth they are condemned; they can be neither healthy nor happy; they cannot, except in rare instances when the human spirit shows its intrinsic greatness by rising above circumstances, hope ever to improve their lot. Slum children are born and slum dwellers they must perform remain.

They were early flying days those before the '30s, when airliners on Imperial Routes went no further than India and people still rushed out of their houses to gaze with awe and wonder at the passing of a plane. Out East, station superintendents lived right on the borders of the airmen themselves and these airmen were built on land which entailed the least amount of clearing — which was the desert!

Mrs. Webb's introduction to such a life was gentle. First came Genoa, where her most alarming experience was an earthquake tremor, then Corfu in the Ionian Sea, the playground for Royalist Greece, where the most British touches were cricket and the ginger beer. A summer at Athens followed, such a hot and dusty summer that people fled to Phaleron Bay for relief. Here one's water bill would top a month, for every pint of water had to be purchased. You could get three grades of water, one kind for drinking, one for washing and one for ordinary household use.

Cairo... where every house was netted with special mesh netting made of fine string by the hands of Egyptians, and a fly whisk is practically a necessity out of doors. There was no water laid on at Heliospolis, the Cairo airdrome, way back in '31; and all cooking was done on oil stoves. The water for your bath was heated in a petrol tin and your native servant would steal the gin from you decanter and substitute water. Which proves that native servants do not alter appreciably with the passing of time!

It was in May of 1932 that Mrs. Webb was, at three days notice, told by her husband that he had been transferred to Baghdad. Here she had her first experience of living in a desert and she is still the only woman to have lived at this particular airdrome. The only building

was a hovel.

It was at Karachi that Mrs. Webb achieved two things well worthy of mention. The first was the taming of a mongoose to keep away snakes

and the second the completely successful planning and growing of a most attractive garden. After such a long period of having nothing but sand to look on, she pined for something green. And so she planned a garden. It meant transplanting every plant, every bit of the lawn root by root and all the loans across the 22 miles between her home and Karachi and the enlisting of squads of local labour to do most of the work. Her garden house was an improvised affair of linked gas pipes. But the result was well worth the trouble for in a few months she had the satisfaction of seeing her lawn flourish, shut in by a trim box thorn hedge, and bordered with beds of bright flowers. Future station superintendents' wives must have blessed her for her ingenuity, for the garden to-day, six years later, still flourishes.

The training of a mongoose was a difficult business. The natives caught one from the jungle. Mrs. Webb kept it in captivity for one month when no one but herself was allowed to feed it.

By then it had become quite tame and she christened it "Joey". But "Joey" unfortunately got lost in a monsoon a few months later and she admitted she had not the patience to train another.

Before they left Karachi, Mr. and Mrs. Webb saw the inauguration of a weekly service to Singapore. To-day this service goes right to Australia, reaching Brisbane in 9 1/2 days and very soon now, it is hoped, it will be extended to New Zealand.

What a revolution in flying has taken place since those early days in 1929 when the first airliners were taking their way to India.

Mrs. Webb, petite, vivacious, blonde, with a charming smile, loves her wandering life and would not exchange it for all the inducements you could offer her in any city in the world. She does not mind tearing up her roots and making new friends in unknown countries. Packing and unpacking and settling into new homes hold no fears for her. She has become an expert at redecorating rooms for a very few shillings, at adapting the routine of a home to suit peculiar conditions.

She finds that on small stations

you make friends very quickly while in the big towns it is desperately lonely at first. There is only one draw back to such an existence that she will admit, and that is that you can have no children if you wish to live such a life with a contented mind.

After a break in England the Lion Webbs left last month for Rome and the commencement of yet another new life.

She finds something to write home about. The bar is one of the only places we know where cocktails are served in proper glasses, and the contents in exactly the right proportions. Another thing, we don't always like to have tea in the same place; that is, the front garden or on the veranda and they sort of understand our moods. We just have tea any old place we want; they just want to see us happy. The other afternoon we almost climbed a tree and asked to have our tea sent up, just to see what they'd say. We knew we would get it alright but we suddenly had a pang of shame for our impulse to take advantage of such good nature. Anyway, Mena House brings out the best in us so we thought we'd pass it on to you.

Yours, etc.,  
Enguerler.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR THE CHURCH IN SPAIN

The Editor: "Egyptian Gazette"

Sir: — Aquarius refers to my letter of April 30, so I beg leave to answer him as shortly as may be.

He labels those who don't agree with him "pervasive". It is a pity to vex

himself. In the first paragraph of his letter there is a splendid example of Aquarianism. "I certainly think the handing back of foreign property more or less under compulsion shows less toleration than the opening of Spanish churches by the Spanish Government." So far as I can guess, this is in reply to my request for any instance of persecution of Protestants, when he had himself admitted that Protestant buildings had been handed back. I might add — intact! Here is another Red herring. It is quite possible, though I have not previously seen it stated, except by the Bishop of Chelmsford, that the Valencia and Barcelona Government, (Governments), are now in their extremity opening some churches to carry favour abroad. This is not a sign of toleration, but of funk.

Let me quote from a description

given in the House of Commons on April, 4, by Wing-Commander James, on his return from a visit to Spain, ("Times," April 5, 1938):

"I took the opportunity in the last few days of going into as many churches behind the advancing troops as I could do. I did not go into a single town or village in which the church had not been de-secrated — not one."

Again, *El Dilirio*, the official organ of Senor Martinez Barrio, the leader of the most moderate of the Barcelona Government, says in the issue of January 4, "One by one the rats of the confessional will be diligently sought out by our fox-terriers, their lairs destroyed, and their nests set fire to."

One more quotation, and I have done. Lt.-Colonel P.L. Butler, D.S.O. in an article in *The Universe*, of May 6, entitled "Nationalist Charity and Red Hate," says: "In Seville I had witnessed the perfect freedom enjoyed by the three Protestant churches in the city, under Queipo de Llano's enlightened rule. And I had seen, too, the profaned and burnt-out shells of Catholic churches which the 'government' that never really governed had licensed the mob to burn — again before Franco ever moved. Tell me, I had demanded of that Englishman, who was an old and honourable resident of Seville, "you have known this city for so long; did the so-called 'Government' of the Left NEVER make an attempt to save the churches?" "The only time," he says, "I ever saw the police under the Left regime assert themselves when a Catholic church was being attacked and looted, was when they forced the looters to queue-up to do their looting!"

That, I think, is conclusive and final as an exposure of the impudent lie of Spanish Government toleration.

Yours, etc.,  
Enguerler.

Mansura, May 18, 1938.

### Fifty Years Ago

(From the "Egyptian Gazette"  
May 19, 1888).

Our correspondent in the Fayoum Province writes as follows:—

On the night of Thursday last Mustapha Bey Wassif, a former Moudereh of Dongola, who resided on the abadeeyeh which he recently got from the Domains Administration in commutation of his pension, was entertained at dinner by Khalil el Dahshan, Omdoh of Ebreh. After having partaken of their prayers, the host and his guest sat in a room on the ground floor playing at dominoes and while they were at their game a perfect shower of bullets was suddenly fired in through the open window. Mustapha Bey was killed almost instantaneously being shot in the chest and lungs, while the Omdoh was wounded in the head and neck.

There is no clue to the assassins who managed to make good their escape and who are not known and as may be supposed, considerable excitement has been caused throughout the Moudereyeh by the tragic event, but it is hoped that the police will succeed in bringing the cowardly murderers to justice.

In the meantime we again would urge on the Government the necessity of taking measures to prevent the indiscriminate possession of fire arms by persons who certainly do not keep them for any good object.

—

### A Year Ago to-Day

(From the "Egyptian Gazette"  
May 19, 1937).

Moscow, May 18.

Far-reaching measures to combat espionage and to pave Soviet life under military domination are announced in a Government decree, which provides for the creation of military councils with powers unprecedented in peace time in all military districts throughout the country.

Berlin, May 17.

The diplomatic talks in London during Coronation week have excited the greatest interest in Germany. The newspapers give the utmost prominence to Field Marshal Von Blomberg's interviews with King George, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Eden and Mr. Chamberlain, and they are signs that the German leaders would be glad to see a clarification of Anglo-German relations prior to the expected visit of Signor Mussolini, partly owing to the desire to eliminate the possibility that the Hitler-Mussolini talks may be interpreted as having an anti-British trend.

Madalena with the same intrepid and charming crew, protected by Castor and Pollux, will again find an anchorage next Winter in Alexandria Harbour — the Harbour of Safe Return.

**A New Dish**

THE amalgamation of Reckitts and Colmans, which was recently announced in England, unites two firms which are household words. The ordinary man in the street, however, has little idea of the size of these two companies, and it probably came as a surprise to many to see that the issued capital of the two firms is over £8 1/2 million — the market value of course being four or five times this sum. They both have world wide organisations, and in fact have had working arrangements together abroad for many years.

Whilst Reckitt's Blue and Colman's Mustard are as well known, they manufacture many other articles

which whilst in themselves well known, are not always connected with these two manufacturers — for example, Reckitts, in addition to Blue, Brasso, Silo and Bath Cubes, are making Dettol Antiseptic, Steradent Denture Cleanser and many other lines.

This calls to mind the (true) story of the gentleman attending a large banquet — so large that the ordinary restaurant staff had been augmented by sundry temporary waitresses. Menu Cards being a bit short, one of these waitresses came along and asked the gentleman whether he would like any of the next course. "What is it?" he enquired. "I don't know what it is?" "Well, I'll just go and see." After a few minutes she came back and said: "Its prawns in Harpic, sir."

**Mena House**

SO much has been said and sung about various hotels throughout the world we'd like to sing our own little hymn of praise with Mena House as the refrain. Nearly every tourist we have ever met has talked about the romance of Egypt, its age and antiquities, its lovely sunny days and incredibly bland nights. We agree and we think that Mena House is the perfect setting to enjoy all of these. In the shadow of the pyramids and on the edge of golden sand dunes with none of the distracting movement of city life, one can walk the gardens are a delight and think and laugh and remember, with nothing to disturb one's fancy. The hotel itself is one of those few places that seem to run effortlessly; the food is well-night faultless and the ser-

vice something to write home about.

The bar is one of the only places we

know where cocktails are served in

proper glasses

# EGYPT AND ROME AGREEMENT

## PREMIER DEPLORES WAFDIST CRITICISM

### DR. AHMED MAHER'S CONFESSION

#### ARTICLE II OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY A CALAMITY

The Anglo-Italian agreement was debated in the Chamber of Deputies last night on an interpellation moved by Deputy Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (Wafd), and gave rise to much criticism.

It was argued that Egypt had not been properly consulted and as Abdel Hakk concluded, if recognition of the Italian conquest was inevitable, it should have been at a price commensurate with Egypt's great religious influence in that country.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, the Prime Minister, strongly defended the agreement and deprecated what he described as the false accusation that the Government had accepted to be informed only of the result of the negotiations. He cited several instances of how Egypt's rights had been fully guaranteed in respect of the Suez Canal and Lake Tsana etc.

Deputy Fikry Abaza (Nationalist) endeavoured to show how his earlier opposition to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had been justified and Dr. Ahmed Maher, leader of the Opposition, described Art. II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, "concerning Egyptian sovereignty in the Sudan, as 'a calamity for Egypt.'

A motion of censure on the Government received only the support of the Wafdist deputies and the Chamber rose without a vote.

Deputy Hassan el Giddawi (Lib.) first delivered a dissertation on the wording of interpellations, endeavouring to show that if they were badly worded they should be rejected. He was frequently interrupted from all sides of the Chamber and when the President put the question to the Chamber whether or not the interpellation should be debated there was an overwhelming majority in favour.

Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (Wafd), opening the debate, said that England had concluded a treaty with Egypt but before the ink was dry she had ignored her. All parties, working for the liberty and independence of the country, were interested in the question, but on this occasion he proposed to divest himself of the party robe and wear one of patriotism alone. He then referred to the international tension of recent years, particularly between England and Italy, when war was expected at any moment, and Egyptians believed, and rightly, that Egypt would be the first target. In these circumstances a treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between England and Egypt and therefore the latter had expected that her representatives should be invited to participate in any Anglo-Italian negotiations, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, especially since there were such important points to discuss as the Suez Canal, the Western and Sudan frontiers, and Lake Tsana. Indeed, it was only right that Egypt should be invited for neither Britain nor Italy had the right to settle such questions without Egypt. Unfortunately, however, the Anglo-Italian negotiations had continued throughout February and March and the only thing that Egypt knew was what could be gleaned from Press messages. Therefore, if the facts which he proposed to lay before the Chamber were true, the Government had committed a crime against the Fatherland. Firstly, that negotiations lasted for two months without Egypt being present and secondly that during this period purely Egyptian affairs were discussed and arranged. He maintained that such being the case, Egypt, in international law, had once again become merely a vassal state. He quoted extracts from the Protocol in proof of Egypt's absence and the fact that the Suez Canal, Lake Tsana and an agreement to exchange information regarding the distribution of forces and defence works had all been arranged during this time; Egypt being completely ignored.

Recognition of Abyssinia, he continued, was solely the concern of this country but by signing the *bon voisinage* agreement Egypt had become indirectly a party to recognition. The Deputy read the Italian undertaking to reduce the Libyan garrison by half and added that Egypt had not been informed of this until afterwards although it concerned her western frontier. Once again England had repeated the comedy of the declaration of February 28, 1922, and Mr. Lloyd George's famous letter to the Powers.

But matters did not stop there. Britain had helped the Italians to own Abyssinia and Egypt had thereby lost her former religious influence in that country. He recalled the remarkable reception given to the Coptic Patriarch when he last visited Abyssinia for the Coronation of the Negus and also the fact that during the Italo-Abyssinian war many Egyptians had worked hard to defend that country's independence. England and Italy had agreed about the rights of missionaries but what about the Coptic Church?

He concluded that if it was inevitable for Egypt to recognise the Italian conquest it should have been at a price commensurate with her influence.

#### The Premier's Reply

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Prime Minister, speaking in reply said:—

After the statement which I had the honour to make to the House, it is hardly necessary for me to refute the accusation that the Government was contented to receive a mere notification regarding the questions which in the opinion of the British and Italian Governments, concerned Egypt. It must be pointed out here that the negotiations between the two Governments were not confined to questions which only concerned Egypt. They comprised many other questions of more or less vital interest to the two Powers, the settlement of which is calculated to enhance universal peace and create an atmosphere of friendship and good-will. Nevertheless, the Egyptian Government was informed of everything which related to the Mediterranean, the Near East and Africa. As to the questions which concerned Egypt, especially the Suez Canal and Lake Tsana about which certain declarations have been made, nothing more was said or done than a repetition of a former declaration which Italy had made to Great Britain about Lake Tsana, and a confirmation of the 1888 Treaty concerning the freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

The Government was also of opinion that the affirmation to respect the international treaty concerning the free passage through the Suez Canal should be made to Egypt as owner of that Canal; and as a result of her participation in the negotiations, a special letter was addressed to her to that effect. No evidence can be more conclusive than this of the respect in which Egypt's position is held.

The interpellator ignores perhaps that the frontiers between Abyssinia and the Sudan were the subject of an agreement concluded in 1902 between the British Government and the Emperor of Abyssinia alone. Nevertheless, the Government is not of opinion that by discussing the frontiers of the Sudan without the participation of Egypt, Great Britain affirmed its exclusive suzerainty over that country. The present Government considers that the question of suzerainty over the Sudan is still reserved, and that the participation of Great Britain and Egypt

alone is merely participation in the administration. Frontiers, as many other things, are not only a question of suzerainty but also of administration. It must be borne in mind that the question of the frontiers of the Sudan is urgent and cannot be postponed until Egypt and Great Britain reach an agreement as to the suzerainty over that country.

As to the Italian forces in Libya and all that concerns the "voisinage" between the two countries, I need hardly say that all this will be the subject of special negotiations between Egypt and Italy. Egyptian interests in Abyssinia will also be discussed by the two Governments, while Sudanese interests will be discussed by Egypt, Great Britain and Italy. It is unfair, not to say anything more, to describe the agreement of "Bon-voisinage" which Egypt signed with Great Britain and Italy as a recognition on the part of Egypt of the annexation of Abyssinia without any compensation.

The interpellator knows that the question of Abyssinia was to be discussed by the League of Nations in its recent meeting in Geneva. He also knows that everything concerned was to be the subject of special negotiations between Egypt and Italy.

#### "I Told You So"

Deputy Fikry Abaza (Nat.) made an interesting speech of which the keynote was "I told you so." He said that the Prime Minister and Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk had disagreed about the interpretation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. He (Fikry Abaza) and Barakat Pasha (President of the Chamber) had been among those who had opposed the Treaty and they were now being proved right. The friends of the Treaty (presumably he meant the Wafdist) were now among its bitterest enemies.

Fikry Abaza proceeded to argue that the Chamber should have had a right to debate the subject properly and not merely on an interpretation. If it had been a treaty the Chamber would have had to have ratified it according to Article 46 of the Constitution but because it was only a Protocol they had no right, although it was no less important. He hoped that this point would be clarified by the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the Chamber. The subject of frontiers and more especially of Lake Tsana were of vital importance to Egypt. Italy had only confirmed the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty regarding Lake Tsana to England and not to Egypt. Indeed, neither the present nor the previous government knew the full significance of the agreement; they could only guess.

Deputy Mamoud Riad (Saadist) and Deputy Mahmoud Lutayeb Bey (Saadist), who followed, supported the proposal made by Fikry Abaza that the question should be referred to the Constitutional Affairs Committee.

#### The Government View

Dr. Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha defended the government, claiming that it had done well. If Egypt had not been invited to participate in the negotiations, what would have happened? France was not invited but no interpretation had been tabled in the French Chamber. The British Government was supposed to inform Egypt when she entered into negotiations concerning universal peace and this she had done in the case of Italy. The matter should not have been debated in the Egyptian Chamber because it concerned the foreign policy of a foreign power.

#### Art. II Of Treaty "A Calamity"

Dr. Ahmed Maher, leader of the Opposition, who followed, criticised the government for not having taken interest in the conversations on Egypt's relations with Abyssinia. It should have borne in mind that Egypt had important interests in Abyssinia which had been transgressed, including relations between the Abyssinian and Coptic Church. The Patriarch's representative had been expelled and had not been allowed to return and it would have been advisable for the Egyptian Government to have seized this opportunity to restore things to normal, or at least to safeguard Egyptian rights.

After a few words of praise for the government, Dr. Ahmed Maher declared that he had taken it upon himself to reveal everything; including things not previously made public, and to say that Article II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was "a calamity." The English did not accept any expression made by the Egyptian delegation purporting to acknowledge Egypt's sovereignty over the Sudan. He concluded by expressing his pleasure at the agreement concluded between England, Egypt's ally, and Italy, a friendly power.

#### Debate Wound Up

The Premier thanked Dr. Ahmed Hakk, "that the Egyptian Minister should be asked to affix his signature to such documents when, since 1919, Egypt had been trying hard to prevent England practising sovereignty rights."

He proceeded to quote Art. II of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty to show that England had only the right to participate in the administration of the Sudan and not sovereignty rights. But according to the Protocol England and Italy had arranged to consider the frontiers between the Sudan and Abyssinia, thereby implying that they were not fixed. Moreover, Egypt had only been invited to fix her signature to this agreement which gave the impression that she had no sovereignty rights.

All this went to show, he said, that Egypt had derived no benefit from the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the Egyptian would soon realise that they had admitted that England had the right to discuss and modify the

frontiers between Abyssinia and the Sudan without the Wafdist deputies for the Government's failure to protest against Egypt's non-participation, but only the Wafdist voted in support.

The Chamber then rose to meet on Monday next at 6 p.m.

## SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

### JAPANESE GUNS HAMMER HSUCHOW

#### TROOPS CLOSING IN ON CITY

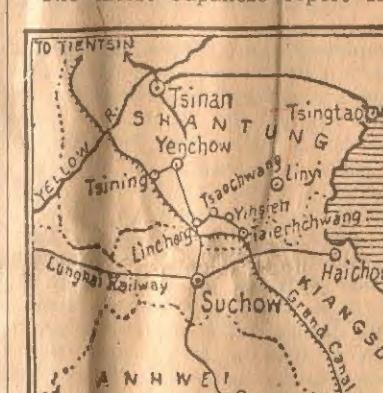
#### CHINESE ADMIT "CRITICAL SITUATION"

London, May 18. Messages received to-day from China state that Japanese troops are now closing in on the vital city of Hsichow, while their artillery is now firing direct into the city from a position 7 1/2 miles westwards.

Chinese military reports admit that the position of the Chinese forces on the Lunghai railway is critical and that two Chinese Generals were killed in the fighting north of the railway.

It is believed that 100,000 Chinese troops have begun a general southward and south-easterly retreat, but despite this the Japanese estimate that there are still a quarter of a million Chinese troops in the city itself.

The latest Japanese report from



Tokio states that Marshal Chang Kai-Shek has extricated his best troops from Hsichow and that they are holding a position on the Lunghai railway between Kweilin and Chengchow.

"Our plan is to knock out the enemy with one blow," said a Japanese commander, discussing the latest progress in the Chinese fighting, in which the vital city of Hsichow has been surrounded. It is declared that the roads are swarming with Chinese troops in full retreat.

Japanese claims include the cutting of the Lunghai railway at five points, but the Lunghai railway authorities claim that the line has not been cut and that trains are still running. Though anxiety prevails in Hankow over the general situation, military circles emphasise that there is no cause for alarm and that the Chinese forces inside the city have no intention of leaving it. — (Reuter).

#### EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA'S FUTURE PROPOSAL DISCUSSED IN LORDS

London, May 18. Lord Lugard's proposal that Signor Mussolini might conceivably be induced to offer Haile Selassie some limited area in Abyssinia with internal autonomy under the suzerainty of Italy, was endorsed by the Archbishop of Canterbury during the foreign affairs debate in the House of Lords.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that conceivably the proposal might be of advantage and not unwelcome to Signor Mussolini himself, the condition of any such offer being that Haile Selassie would be prepared to forego the title of emperor and to undertake to his utmost to restrain organised fighting under recognised flags.

In the course of the debate, Lord Lloyd said that he had just finished a tour of practically all the Middle East countries. As a result of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, he said, the change that had come over the Middle East and the Mediterranean was "something miraculous." — (Reuter).

#### DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S REVENGE

White Nubian, Ibrahim Mohamed Adam, was seated outside a cafe in Rue Green, Moharram Bey, Alexandria late on Tuesday night, he was suddenly set upon by five Saidis, who beat him unmercifully with nabolts. Adam's cries brought aid but the ruffians continued to strike him till he was rendered unconscious and taken to hospital in a serious condition. Three of the Saidis were arrested, but the other two are still at large.

The motive of the incident is believed to be that Adam married a girl some fifteen days ago, whom one of the Saidis loved but had been refused.

#### BRITISH LOAN FOR TURKEY

London, May 18. It is learned in Turkish circles that a credit agreement of £18,000,000 for Turkey has been concluded in London.

#### SEAMEN DESERT BRITISH CRUISER

Hong Kong, May 18. The naval authorities confirm that fifteen men deserted from the British cruiser Dorsetshire at ports in Australia. — (Ahram S.S.)

## FRANCO-ITALIAN RELATIONS

#### NEGOTIATIONS AT A STANDSTILL

#### M. BLONDEL AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS FROM PARIS

Rome, May 18.

There was no meeting yesterday between Count Clano and M. Jules Blondel, for no request was made by the French Embassy for an appointment.

However, French official circles in Rome profess themselves disinclined to be pessimistic and interpret this fact in the sense that a hitch occurred and it is understood that instructions were expected from Paris after to-day's Cabinet meeting did not arrive or arrived too late to make a request for an appointment to-day possible.

The report that M. Blondel was instructed from Paris to express the French Government's surprise at certain passage of the Duce's Genoa speech do not meet with much credence.

A certain amount of surprise may have been caused in French circles by the Duce's Genoa speech, but it is nevertheless believed that the conversations will shortly be resumed. — (Ahram S.S.)

## SPANISH CIVIL WAR

#### BAD WEATHER CLEARS UP

#### REBELS RESUME PUSH ON TERUEL FRONT

VALENCIA BOMBED AGAIN

London, May 18.

The bad weather of the past few days in Spain partly cleared up to-day and a message from Burgos stated that this enabled the Insurgent forces to resume their advance along the whole front from Teruel to the sea.

A message from Barcelona stated that the Government admitted a "slight retreat" on this front, while a communiqué stated that Valencia was bombed to-day, but the number of casualties and the extent of the damage is still unknown.

According to a Government communiqué issued in Madrid yesterday, twelve bombers, accompanied by pursuit planes successfully raided the Insurgent airdrome at Caude. They found twenty-five machines in the field and unloaded their entire cargo of bombs, destroying the whole fleet.

Corbala Falls

Burgos, May 17.

Despite pouring rain, General Franco's army to-day continued their progress to the south between Teruel and the sea in two columns. A Castilian army corps on the right wing has now completely reduced the massively fortified Republican headquarters at Corbala and troops are now pushing beyond.

Other forces of the same army are moving to the south of Excedrilla in the direction of Alcalá Selva, lying at the foot of the 6,500 feet peak of the Penaarro range, the highest in the whole district.

Simultaneously, further east, General Valino's Navarrese troops advanced three miles beyond the village of Mosqueurela, occupying all the hills dominating it from the south and south-east. A large slice of Republican territory remains sandwiched between the Castilian and Navarrese forces. — (Ahram S.S.)

Britain and Non-Intervention

London, May 17.

Asked by a Liberal member if the Prime Minister would consider advisable of making proposals to the United States for a joint action in raising the embargo on the export of arms to the Spanish Government, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied:

"His Majesty's Government are not prepared to abandon their policy of Non-intervention in the Spanish conflict and are therefore unable to accept the honourable Member's suggestion."

WHEAT FAMINE ENDS

NEW CROP ON THE MARKET

The arrival of large quantities of the new wheat crop at Alexandria wharves and their sale at prices varying between P.T.135 and P.T.145 per ardeb, has relieved the city from the flour shortage, as prices have dropped to P.T.130 and P.T.135 per sack.

Bakers and retail flour merchants are thus able to secure their requirements and there has been a natural drop in prices, and there has been no need for further purchases of the flour which the Government had arranged to be imported and sold at P.T.140 per sack.

We understand that during the period April 10-May 12 no less than 20,000 sacks of foreign flour have been sold in Alexandria. It was arranged that these should be mixed with maize and sold at P.T.140 a sack. In the meantime the Ministry of Finance had arranged for a local merchant to import 185 tons of Australian and American wheat, to be sold at this price after a certain quantity of maize had been mixed with it. The mixing, which was to be under the supervision of officials of the Control Office at Alexandria Harbour, has now been completed but the sale has not yet begun and it does not appear probable that any of it will be bought at present, as local bakers and vendors can procure local flour now at about P.T.10 less on the sack.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Lord Lieutenant Lord Derby and Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary who was Minister in attendance. The party was joined at lunch by Lord Stanley, the new Dominions Secretary — the second of Lord Derby's sons to attain Cabinet rank — who will replace Sir Samuel Hoare as Minister in attendance for the rest of the tour. The Home Secretary is returning London for the weekly Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Their Majesties continued to-day when the King opened the new extension to the Manchester Town Hall.

#### MEXICAN MINISTER LEAVES LONDON

London, May 17.

The Mexican Minister left London this afternoon following the decision of his Government to close its Legation in London.

## COTTON TARIFFS CONTROVERSY

## DR. FUAD SULTAN'S DEFENCE

## "LANCASHIRE'S IDLE THREAT"

Interviewed by a representative of *Al Ahram* regarding the recent increases in the Customs tariffs on imported cotton textiles Dr. Fuad Sultan Bey, Director of Bank Misr, declared:

Lancashire's threat to boycott Egyptian cotton if the Government refuses to reduce the Customs tariffs is astonishing, because Britain did not occupy first place in Egypt's cotton textile imports as can be seen from the 1937 figures. Nor is it expected, if a reduction is made, that British textiles will replace, for instance, the Italian goods.

On the other hand, the textiles made of Egyptian cotton and imported into Egypt amount to something in the neighbourhood of 3,569 tons (according to 1937 statistics). These and other fine textiles do not meet with competition in Egypt whether the Customs tariff is reduced or not, while the greater part of Egyptian cotton purchased by England and other countries is used in the manufacture of first quality textiles sold in the most important markets of the world. There is no doubt that the textiles made in Lancashire of Egyptian cotton are a great credit to Lancashire and are in universal demand.

It is a well known fact that there is no other long staple cotton in the world which can replace Egyptian except that of Peru and Sea Island and these are dear and small in quantity. So if Lancashire boycotts Egyptian cotton it means that she abandons her distinguished position and high reputation for cotton textiles to other countries. Such an action, I think, is far from the English spirit characterised as it is by reflection, reason and realities. I believe that this threat is of no use to England, nor can it have any effect on cotton growers in Egypt. It does, however, recall to mind a similar threat made when the Egyptian Government entered the cotton market as a purchaser with a view to raising prices.

## Locals' Demand For Protection

As regards the protection demanded for the local textile industry, it is clear and simple. Foreign competition fights us with various weapons the most important of which is the use of low grade cotton while the law in force in Egypt makes it incumbent upon us to use only Egyptian cotton the price of which is double that of other cotton. It is therefore only fair and just the law should protect us at least to the extent of the difference between the price of Egyptian cotton and Indian cotton.

What adds to the difficulties of spinners in Egypt is that grades of Egyptian cotton have in recent years been raised, thanks to the efforts of the Ministry of Agricultural, agricultural bodies and the growers themselves. And if it is borne in mind that the quantity of cotton required by the local factories this year amounts to 700,000 kantars and that the whole of this quantity is not below the grade of "fully good fair" it will be realised how much this costs the manufacture of textiles in Egypt.

Some people argue that the cost of cotton textiles in Egypt is higher than it is in other countries. This we do not deny, but it must be pointed out that this is due to the

## LONDON HOSPITALS APPEAL FOR FUNDS

## SUCCESS OF COMBINED "FLAG DAYS"

London, May 17.

The Advisory Committee on London street collections, established some time ago at the instance of the Metropolitan Police, and as results of whose efforts the number of "Flag Days" has been much reduced, has issued its report for 1937, which is given special interest in view of the recent recurrence of the Combined Hospitals Flag Day which takes the place of seventy or more separate appeals.

The report shows that the policy of reducing the number of and combining the appeals have been justified by the financial results. London Hospitals' combined appeal in 1937 realised £29,272 — considerably more than was raised in previous years in seventy odd separate collections.

## ANGLO-EIRE AGREEMENTS RECEIVE ROYAL ASSENT

London, May 17.

The Bill confirming the agreements recently negotiated between the Minister of the United Kingdom and Eire in London, passed through the concluding stages in the House of Lords to-day and received the Royal Assent.

## COST OF LIVING RISES IN BRITAIN

London, May 17.

On April 30, the Ministry of Labour's cost of living index was approximately 55 per cent above the level of July 1914 compared with 54 per cent a month earlier and 52 per cent a year earlier.

## BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

London, May 17.

The Exchequer returns show that total ordinary revenue amounts to £2,089,913 compared with £79,195,037 a year ago. Total expenditure, less self-balancing items, is £11,479,852 compared with £102,914,078 at the corresponding date of 1937.

## MASTER COTTON SPINNERS MEET

## HUMIDITY RESOLUTION DISCUSSED

## FOREIGN MATTERS IN EGYPTIAN VARIETIES

London, May 18.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Association met in Manchester yesterday afternoon to discuss firstly the recent increases in Egyptian tariffs; secondly the humidity and foreign matter in Egyptian cotton.

A report upon the reception given to the Lancashire deputation, which recently visited the Board of Trade urging the substitution of quota for the tariff increases was submitted to the meeting, together with the text of the resolution (published yesterday).

A memorandum was circulated among all those who were summoned to the meeting explaining the present situation in connection with the existing humidity agreement, recalling that at the recent International Cotton Congress in Egypt the spinners and members of the joint Egyptian cotton Committee submitted a resolution asking that payments for excess moisture should be retrospective back to 8.5 per cent instead of 8.

The memorandum adds:

"Alexandria cotton exporters would not, however, agree to this resolution until further information had been obtained by the Egyptian section in regard to the amount of moisture in Egyptian cotton in Egypt."

"Experiments are now being conducted as far as possible to obtain such information and it is hoped eventually to have complete details of the amount of natural moisture in cotton in the fields, at the ginnery and warehouses, and after pressing in Alexandria."

The memorandum recalls that on February 4, a meeting was held between representatives of the spinners and exporters, at which the exporters said that it would be regrettable if the spinners left Egypt without a further attempt to come to an agreement and also suggested that any cancellation of the existing agreement should be postponed until after the next meeting of the Joint Committee in July. The spinners representatives eventually passed a resolution agreeing to defer their decision until July.

## Foreign Matters In Cotton

The second memorandum circulated to the meeting draws attention to the discussions on foreign matters in Egyptian cotton, which occurred at the meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee.

Mr. John Peggson, the Secretary of the Federation, states in the memorandum that "from the tests of yarn breaks made by the Shirley Institute, the fibre causing the breaks is identified as due to jute bristles, human hair, grass, fibre, etc. The Egyptian Government has taken certain measures to improve the position, whilst a staff of inspectors cooperating in carrying out the law prohibiting the mixing of cotton varieties helps considerably in removing foreign matter accidentally mixed with cotton."

"But the difficulty of the presence of foreign matter still exists. At a recent meeting of the Joint Committee in Cairo, when the subject was further considered, it was decided that the spinners of Egyptian cotton should undertake further experiments to discover the exact nature of the fibre causing these complaints in order that the Egyptian Government could take effective steps to eliminate the evil."

"In pursuance of this decision, I should be obliged if firms would send me as representative number of yarn breaks at the spindle point as possible in order that proper examination of this can be made at the Shirley Institute and a report made in readiness for consideration when the Joint Committee meets in Berlin in July. (Ahram S.S.)

## THE LONDON "TUBE" SMASH

## CAUSE OF ACCIDENT STILL UNKNOWN

London, May 17.

A statement was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Minister of Transport on the morning's tragic underground train accident between Charing Cross and Temple underground stations, when six people were killed and subsequently died from injuries, and some forty others suffered injuries of varying severity.

The Minister said that he had appointed one of the inspecting officers of the railway to hold an immediate inquiry into the cause of the accident, which is at present unknown.

Earlier the Minister, accompanied by officials of the London Passenger Transport Board and officers of his own Ministry, visited the scene of the accident.

The rescue work by doctors and nurses summoned from nearby hospitals had to be carried out in darkness and it was not until two and a half hours after the collision that all the injured were released from the wreckage.

The number of dead and injured undoubtedly make this the worst accident in the history of the London underground railway, which for many years has been remarkably free from serious accidents. Through traffic will probably be interrupted until to-morrow owing to the difficulties of removing the wreckage from the tunnel.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

London, May 17.

The President of the Board of Trade told the House of Commons that he was not in a position to make any statement at present on the progress of the Anglo-American trade negotiations which were still discussed at that meeting.

## BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

London, May 17.

Analysis of the distribution of British overseas trade in the first quarter of 1938 shows that the percentage of United Kingdom exports taken by British countries was 56.3 against 47.2 in the same quarter of 1937 while, the percentage of imports from British countries was 38.4 against 40.1 the year ago.

## WAGE RATE CHANGES IN BRITAIN

London, May 17.

Wage rate changes reported to the Exchequer Ministry in the first four months of the present year are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of £244,000 in the full-time wages of 2,316,000 workers and a net decrease of £8,200 in those of about 105,000.

## THE SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA

## ABYSSINIAN DELEGATE'S ALLEGATIONS

## FIGHTING 14 MILES FROM ADDIS ABABA

London, May 18.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., presided yesterday at a meeting of Members of all Parties held in the large Committee Room of the House of Commons to hear an address on the present position in Abyssinia by M. Taezaz, the Chief Ethiopian delegate to the League of Nations, who has just arrived here from Geneva.

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## HALF CARDIFF CHANGES HANDS

## LORD BUTE SELLS

## TR. MENDOUS PROPERTY

London, May 18.

Press reports state that a deal property at Cardiff on a vast scale at figure understood to be about £5,000,000 has been concluded by the Marquess of Bute, Half the city of Cardiff and a large portion of Cardiff docks and large agricultural areas and parts of the town of Penarth, together with a number of villages are involved.

The properties are understood to be nearly all ground rents secured on the residential suburbs shopping streets commercial areas and factory estates.

Some 20,000 houses, 1,000 shops,

250 public houses and several theatres and cinemas are involved.

The vendor of this estate are the Company comprising members of the Bute family, of which Lord Bute's two sons, Earl of Dumfries and Lord Robert Crichton-Stuart are the principal directors.

It is understood that the mineral royalties and the castles of Cardiff and Caerphilly have been excluded from the sale. Neither the name of the purchaser nor the price has been disclosed, but the purchaser is understood to be an individual and not a company. No disturbance of the existing tenants or ground lessees is contemplated.

Lord Bute, who is at present abroad for an indefinite period, has sold several extensive properties since he succeeded to the title and in the estate in 1900.

As one of the largest property owners in Britain, Lord Bute's estates run to about 17,000 acres and, in addition to Cardiff and Caerphilly castles he owns James Castle in the Isle of Bute and Gaudacorte Castle, San Roque in Spain.

The city and the county borough of Cardiff has an acreage of 1362, a population of 223,648 and a rateable value of £1,873,751.

## BRITISH ARMY RECRUITMENT

London, May 18.

Recruiting for the Regular Army showed a distinct advance throughout the country last week. The intake for all arms was 930, an increase of 665, or 25 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

## LORD WEIR RESIGNS FROM AIR COUNCIL

## REASONS GIVEN IN LETTER TO PREMIER

## TRIBUTE TO LORD SWINTON

London, May 18.

Lord Weir, who three years ago was invited by the Prime Minister to act in his advisory capacity with reference to industrial problems connected with the expansion of air development and whose speech was one of the features of the Air debate in the House of Lords last Thursday, has resigned from the Air Council.

Lord Weir intimated his decision in a letter to the Prime Minister, in which he pays a glowing tribute to Lord Swinton. He then goes on to give the reasons which prompted him to resign from his advisory functions at the Air Ministry and also from the Committee of Imperial Defence, and adds:

"I send you this letter with one real regret and that is of having to give up the privilege and the inspiration of working with you as closely as I have done in the last three years. This I regard as my only loss. To regain my personal freedom will be very welcome and I do so feeling that the foundations of air rearmament have been adequately laid. The country will get the expansion of air strength at various stages as planned and under the conditions and the policy laid down by the Government.

"Lord Swinton's successor will find that the policy which has been followed and the steps which have been taken are now coming to fruition and results will be reaped for which years of preliminary work and preparation were an inevitable necessity. To build a satisfactory half-way house between peace and war-time conditions is a difficult task in this country and I can only regret that through ignorance of those limitations and of the technical problems involved, certain critics, many of them, no doubt, well-intentioned, have placed the Government in a troublesome position.

"On that side you will not expect me to comment, but in seeking release from the work which Earl Baldwin and you were good enough to entrust to me, I do so with no personal feeling other than that which I have already expressed, and with every good wish for a successful issue of these measures in the shaping of which it has been my privilege to play a small part."

In his reply to Lord Weir, the Prime Minister said:

"I have received your letter in which you ask to be released from your advisory duties in regard to air defence questions, and the Committee of the Imperial Defence. I quite understand that in view of the changes which have been made at the Air Ministry you would prefer not to stay, and in the circumstances I reluctantly accept your decisions. In doing so, I desire to assure you how greatly I appreciate the advice and help you have given throughout the last three years.

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"Your knowledge and experience so freely and generously placed at our disposal — have been of great value both in the carrying out of the approved programme and in creating the foundations essential to their enlargement. It has been a great pleasure to me to have worked with you in the public service; our association goes back a number of years and I shall look forward to its continuance in other directions."

## BRITAIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE

London, May 17.

"Every anti-aircraft unit of the Territorial Army has its full training quota of searchlights. Every artillery unit intending to be equipped with anti-aircraft guns has its quota of three inch guns. Delivery of 3.7 inch guns is ahead of schedule and the units will be gradually reinforced with these. Ammunition supplies generally are ahead of schedule."

This information was given to the House of Commons by the War Secretary when he was questioned as to the equipment of anti-aircraft units.

## ALEXANDRIA VITAL STATISTICS

## COTTON MARKET

## FUTURES

## A More Buoyant Disposition

Wednesday, May 18. — An opening gain of 1 point in New York July delivery yesterday was increased early to 6 points owing to trade buying, speculative support on reports of rains in Texas, and an absence of Southern selling. Later the market reacted under foreign selling but the close was steady at the opening level. Liverpool closed steady. London exchange closed at \$4.96 5/8 to the £, against \$4.96 3/8 on Monday.

The market here opened with a rather more buoyant tone this morning unchanged for Sakel (July 12.40 dollars), 6 points higher for Giza (July 11.90 dollars) and 4 points higher for Uppers (June 9.67 dollars), small early offerings being absorbed by short covering. Values afterwards drooped to 12.38, 11.88 and 9.66 under scattered trade sales, but firm Bombay cables then prompted professional buying, on which the market hardened to 12.42, 11.92 and 9.70.

There was no subsequent change until the Liverpool opening came through. This was higher than was due and led to renewed covering. Speculative demand then broadened on a message from Washington reporting President Roosevelt's signature of the Naval Expansion bill involving an expenditure estimated at £231,000,000 and with Liverpool orders lending additional support and trade buying also in evidence prices advanced to 12.54, 12.03 and 9.74. Fixing sales checked the rise at this point, but the market finished firm at 12.50, 12.02 and 9.73.

## TO-DAY'S PARITIES

Sakel May Alex./Uppers June Alex.	Premium Sakel 265 points
Giza May Alex./Sakel May Alex.	Premium Sakel 38 points
Giza May Alex./Uppers June Alex.	Premium Giza 227 points
Giza July Alex./Giza July L'pool.	Premium L'pool 90 points
Uppers June Alex./July L'pool.	Premium L'pool 163 points
Uppers June Alex./Amer. July N.Y.	Premium Alex. 149 points
Up. July L'pool/Amer. July L'pool.	Premium Uppers 102 points

NOTE. — Parities based on to-day's close here and latest previous overseas quotations. Alex./New York parity calculated on latest London exchange quotation of dollars 4.96 13/16 to the £.

## SPOT

## Ashmouni, Giza "7" and Maarat In Good Demand

Wednesday, May 18. — The Spot cotton market was active again today. Ashmouni was the main interest and there was a good enquiry for Maarat. Moderate business was done in Giza "7" and there was a fair enquiry for Zagora and Sakellaridis. Saka "4" and all other varieties were neglected.

Sales, which were returned at 2,400 bales, consisting of 35.6 0/0 Ashmouni, 25.3 0/0 Giza "7", 22.7 0/0 Maarat, 11.0 0/0 Zagora, 5.0 0/0 Sakel, 0.4 0/0 Saka "4".

GIZA "7" — There was a good offtake of cotton graded between G.F./F.G. "strict" and F.G. — 1/4 at the following rates:—

G.F./F.G. "strict" 25 pts. under July Giza contract, F.G.F. 15 pts. "on" F.G.F. 60 pts. "on" F.G.F./G. "strict" 55 pts. "on" Good — 3/8 60 pts. "on" Good — 1/4 65 pts. "on" Good — 1/8 70 pts. "on" Good "about" 70 pts. "on" Good 75 pts. "on" Good "strict" 80 pts. "on" Good "strict" (fair staple) 85 pts. "on" G.F.G. 110 pts. "on" F.G. — 3/8 130 pts. "on".

SAKELLARIDIS. — There was a fair enquiry for cotton graded E.G.F./G. Good and Good + 1/8 as under:—

F.G.F./G. 100 pts. over July Sakels contract, Good 175 pts. "on", Good + 1/8 225 pts. "on".

MAARAD. — Traders were active buyers of cotton graded F.G.F./G. "about", F.G.F./G. and from Good "strict" up to F.G. "about". The premiums stiffened all round and were quoted as follows:—

F.G.F./G. "about" 85 pts. over July Sakels contract, F.G.F./G. 100 pts. "on", Good "strict" 150 pts. "on" Good + 1/4 160 pts. "on" G.F.G. "about" 165 pts. "on" G.F.G. 185 pts. "on" G.F.G. "strict" 200 pts. "on", F.G. — 1/4 240 pts. "on" F.G. "about" 255 pts. "on".

SAKAH "4" — No interest was shown in this variety, except F.G.F./G. "about" which found buyers at 62.5 pts. under July Sakels contract.

ASHMOUNI. — Cotton graded G.F./F.G.F. F.G.F. — 1/4, F.G.F. "about" and from F.G.F. "strict" up to F.G. — 1/4 was in moderate request at the following quotations:—

G.F./F.G. "strict" June contracts, F.G.F. — 1/4 5 and 10 pts. "on", F.G.F. "about" 18 pts. "on" F.G.F. "strict" 25 pts. "on" F.G.F./G. 50 pts. "on" F.G.F./G. "strict" 55 pts. "on" Good — 3/8 60 pts. "on" Good — 1/4 65 pts. "on" Good "about" 70 pts. "on" Good 75 and 78 pts. "on" Good "strict" 80 pts. "on" G.F.G. "about" 105 and 110 pts. "on" G.F.G. 125 pts. "on" G.F.G. "strict" 135 pts. "on" F.G. — 1/4 160 pts. "on".

ZAGORA. — There was a fair enquiry for cotton graded F.G.F. + 1/4, Good — 3/8 Good — 1/4, Good "about" F.G. — 1/4 and F.G./Extr. at the following rates:—

F.G.F. + 1/4 32.5 pts. over June contracts. Good — 3/8 40 pts. "on" Good — 1/4 45 pts. "on" Good "about" 47.5 pts. "on" F.G. — 1/4 75 pts. "on" F.G./Extr. 120 pts. "on".

The following bales were marked yesterday:—

Sakellaridis 173 Zagora 711

Giza "7" 438 Sundries 375

Ashmouni 714 Total 2,411

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## EMPIRE DAY 1938

## LOCAL CELEBRATIONS

## ALEXANDRIA

The annual celebration of Empire Day by the British Community of Alexandria will take place on Tuesday May 24, at Alexandria Sporting Club, by kind permission of the Club Committee.

The programme will include the usual sports for children and other events which are now being elaborated, and further details will appear in a later press notice.

## Admission Tickets

The celebrations, as in the past, will take place in the Racing Enclosure at the Alexandria Sporting Club, and admission will be limited to British Subjects against admission tickets, procurable only from the British Consulate-General. The tickets issued are strictly personal to the recipient and British Subjects are invited to apply for tickets at the Consulate as from Monday May 9 and at any time during the ordinary working hours, viz: Mondays to Fridays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

British Subjects are asked to note that no tickets can be obtained at the gates and that tickets may not be disposed of to other persons, and that the officials at the gates on Empire Day will have strict orders to exclude anyone in unauthorised possession of a ticket.

## British Legion

Arrangements are being made to allocate Seating Accommodation on the Grand Stand for members of the British Legion and their families.

Members requiring tickets for this Enclosure must apply to the Secretary of the British Legion, Carver Bros. and Co., 17, Rue Stamboul, between the hours of 6.50 and 7.30 p.m. except on Saturday and Sunday, and not later than Friday May 20. It will, of course, be necessary for Legionaries to be in possession of the ordinary entrance tickets obtainable from the British Consulate.

## Tea Enclosures

Arrangements are being made for Teas to be served in the Paddock to all children up to and including the age of 15 years, and Tea Tickets for children may be obtained free at the Consulate at the same time as application is made for Entrance Tickets.

Adults who wish to avail themselves of the Tea served in the Paddock for the Children may obtain Tickets for the Paddock tea at a price of P.T.4.

For those not wishing to take advantage of the above arrangements, refreshment Burfts at popular prices will be available under the Grand Stand.

There will also be a special reserved enclosure and tea Buffet on the first floor of the Grand Stand, and application for a reserved seat at the British Consulate, the cost of this reservation will be P.T.10 for adults and P.T.5 for children up to 15 years of age.

## Programme

The celebrations will commence at 3.30 p.m. and the interval for tea will be from 4 to 4.45 p.m. which will be followed by children's races and Gymkhana events.

At 5.30 p.m. "Retreat" will be played by the Drums and Fifes of the Coldstream Guards which will terminate the proceedings.

The Bands of the Cameron Highlanders and the Maltese Philharmonic Society will be in attendance.

## Children's Races

The following races for British children will be held:

Race No. 1. 100 yards. For boys over 9 and under 14.

Race No. 2. 100 yards. For girls over 9 and under 14. Race No. 3. 50 yards. For boys and girls over 3 and under 6. Race No. 4. 60 yards. For boys over 6 and under 9. Race No. 5. 60 yards. For girls over 6 and under 9.

Entrance for these Races must be made at the Consulate by parents either personally or in writing giving the following details:—

a) Christian name and Surname of the Child.

b) Age at last birthday.

All entrances for children's races must be received before Monday May 16 in order to have the names printed in the programme.

## Subscriptions

A special appeal is now made to all British residents for subscriptions to cover the expenses of the entertainment and these should be sent to: — E.L. Philip, Esq., Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.), Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, or made at the Consulate when applying for Empire Tickets.

Amounts, however, small, will be welcomed, and all subscriptions of P.T.20 and over will be acknowledged in the press.

## List of Subscriptions

Amount already acknowledged	LE.M.M.
170.700	
A. E. Mills	3.—
Jack Goar	1.—
Noel J. Dawson	1.—
Lt. Col. J. R. Marryat	1.—
A. W. Bailey	0.500
W. Werner	0.500
N. B. Nicholson	0.500
T. McHattie	0.500
J. L. Elder	0.200
A. J. Lowe	1.—
J. A. Youssoufian	1.—
John A. Scott	1.—
Icilio Calleja	1.—
M. J. Calleja	1.—
R. R. S. Aaser	0.500
G. D. Ioannides	0.200
Members British Staff Eastern Telegraph Co. Alexandria	5.—
Joseph Smouha	5.—
A. J. Barnes, D.S.O.	5.—
J. C. de Vere Biss	1.—
W. G. MacLellan	1.—
Total 201.600	

## CAIRO

We would remind our readers that Empire Day will be celebrated by Rally at Gezira Sporting Club on Thursday, May 24 commencing at 4 p.m., at which hour H.E. the British Ambassador and Lady Lampson will arrive.

It should be noted that admission to the Rally is confined to British subjects and will be by ticket only. British subjects should therefore apply to the British Consulate-General for such tickets, which will be provided with a detachable counterfoil entitling the holder to light refreshments, consisting of ice-cream, lemonade, and cake. Tea and refreshments other than these will be obtainable on the ground against payment.

A special bus service will run to the G.S.C. on two alternative routes, as follows:

1. — From Bab el Hadiq Square (Cairo Station, near the Monument) via Avenue Malek Nazli, Tewfikia, Salmi Pasha, Midan Ismailia and Ksar el Nil Bridge, picking up passengers at any point on the route and particularly at Groppi's and Ksar el Nil Barracks, side entrance.

2. — From Opera Square via Shari'a Fuad el Awal picking up passengers at the Metro terminus, the A.I.P.A., and Bulak Bridge.

Those living at Heliopolis, Abbassia, Sakakini, Fagala, Mataria and Zeitoun are requested to catch the bus at Bab el Hadiq.

Buses will be marked "Empire Day Service."

Free return tickets will be issued, with admission tickets on request, on application to the British Consulate-General from May 15th onwards.

Admission, refreshment and bus tickets are strictly personal, and will be cancelled if presented by persons other than British subjects.

Amount previously acknowledged: L.E. 161,660 m/m/s. Mr. A. Alexander 2; Mr. K.H.D. Anderson 500; Anonymous 100; British Tabulating Machine Co. Ltd. 1; Mr. F.C. Ross Brown 1; Cairo European Police Club 2; Mr. A.J. Cann 1; Mr. Theodore Casdagli 1; Mr. H.A. Cateaux 1; Mr. Baldwin J. Grech-Cumbo .500; Wm. Darby and Co. Ltd. 500; J.D. Frazer Bey .500; Judge J.M. de Freitas 1; Mr. J.W. Hall .500; Mr. Walter Hiltz 1; Col. C.E. Hughes 2; Headquarters, British Troops in Egypt 50; Mr. J.H. Lund 1; Mr. A. Millar 5; Mohamed Ahmed Abdou Pasha 5; Lt. Col. R.C. Owen Pasha, C.M.G. O.B.E. 1; Mr. A. Stanley Parker 1; Mr. W.H. Perkins 1; Messrs. F.V. Purlow 1; Mr. C. Senior 1; Mr. Thomas Shafiq .500; St. Mary's Select English School 1; Corp. W. Watkins .250. Total: L.E. 241,010 m/m/s.

## PORT SAID

Empire Day will be celebrated by a gathering of the British Residents of Port Said at the International Sporting Club (by kind permission of the President, H.E. the Governor of the Suez Canal, and of the Committee.)

2.45 p.m. Unfurling of the Flag. God Save the King. 2.50 p.m. March past and saluting of the Flag by the British Legion led by the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cubs and Brownies. 3.00 p.m. Address by H. B.M. Consul: 3.15 p.m. Sport.

During the afternoon musical selections will be played by:— The Pipe Band of the 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (by kind permission of Lieut. Col. I.C. Cameron and Officers).

The Police Band (by kind permission of Miralab Abil Bey, Commandant of Police).

## List of Events

75 yds. Cubs Race. (Prizes kindly presented by W. Broatch Esq.) 100 yds. Girls' Egg and Spoon. Ten and over. 75 yds. Boys' Race. Six to ten. 25 yds. Boys' Race. Under six. 75 yds. Girls' Race. Six to ten. 100 yds. Boys' Egg and Spoon. Ten and over. 25 yds. Girls' Race. Under six. 100 yds. Men Open. Heats. 100 yds. Boy Scouts Race (Prizes kindly presented by F.J. Patron, Esq. O.B.E.)

Display of Sword and Highland Dances by the 2nd Batt. Queen's Own Highlanders.

100 yds. Girl Guides Race. (Prizes kindly presented by Mrs. W. Bond.) 75 yds. Brownies Race (Prizes kindly presented by Mrs. G.A. Hardy.) 100 yds. Men Open. Final 50 yds. Three-legged Race. Boys and Girls. Band Race. Men Relay Race. Teams of three: Total 440 yards. Veterans' Race. Tug-of-War.

Retreat March by the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Mrs. G.A. Hardy has kindly consented to present the prizes.

## Second List of Subscriptions

Amount previously acknowledged	LE.M.M.
J. C. Broatch	16.750
Hull, Blyth and Co.	0.250
R. H. Elkington	5.000
Cory Brothers and Co.	0.500
H. E. Ching	3.000
Kenneth Foster and Co.	1.000
G. T. Hardy	0.500
Geo. A. Hardy	3.000
British Coal Co. Depots	5.000
A. G. Worrall	1.000
G. A. Uthwatt	0.500
Suez Canal Lighterage Co.	4.000
G. W. Coles	1.000
W. Johnson	0.500
R. S. Sunner	0.500
J. G. Rodger	0.500
N. Broadbent	0.500
A. MacLean	1.000
Barclays Bank	3.000
P. Lewis	200. R.
H. Hedley	100. F.
E. Laurent	100. W. S.
J. E. Wauters	100. V.
Mr. Clark	300. Mr. Eanak 010. Mr. James 200. Mr. Liley 050. Mr. Merlin 050
Total	201.600

## ALPHONSE

## EARLY AND LAST DAYS

I have read with much interest the obituary notice published along with the photo of the late Mr. Sotiris Kapopoulos, better known to the esteemed members of the Turf Club as "Alphonse", their Head Butler and Managing Store-keeper who served them for nearly 50 years and who was given a pension some 8 years ago when a motor car knocked him over, hitting him on the temple and from which accident the Management of the Turf Club did not think that he would sufficiently recover to remain on active service in the Club.

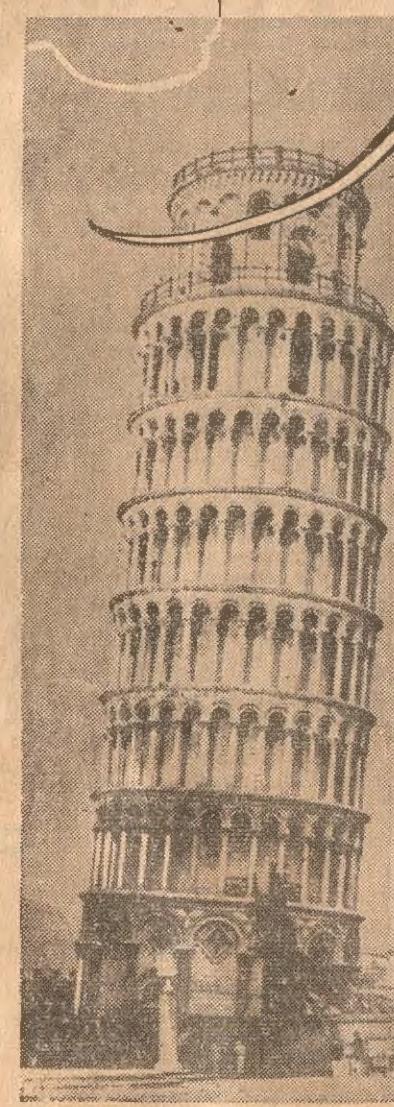
As the present esteemed members of the Club, owing to Alphonse's great age, may not be aware of his antecedents, permit me to say that the late Mr. Kapopoulos was born in Argos near Nauplia in the Morea on the ancient site of Mycenae, the city of Agamemnon. His father was a small landowner, his mother, however, had a well-to-do brother in the island of Syra which was the chief port of Greece in the days when Alphonse was a young lad. She sent him as an apprentice to her brother and Alphonse found himself in Syra at the age of 18 taking in English piece-goods and fabrics from merchants flying the red ensign which unloaded their merchandise on the wharves of the Customs of Syra. Alphonse did his duties with great regularity but this did not save him from being often beaten by his uncle with the yard (or Pechis). His grandmother, leaving the Church somebody threw a brick at him from an overlooking window and by a coincidence the brick hit his nose and uprooted the pimple and his eyesight was freed from its obstruction. I never saw him wear spectacles to the end, although he was about 84 years old when he died.

I think a word should be said about the members and the Secretary of the Turf Club. Permit me to say, through your esteemed and historic columns, that the manner in which they cared for Alphonse throughout his old age and the honours they paid to their trusted servant whose integrity they admired, remind one of those men who built the British Empire and upheld it to the present day. To these esteemed gentlemen, a universal word of admiration and thanks from the Hellenes of Egypt.

M. Drossos.

A Correspondent of the Times of India.

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35, Sharia Ksar el Nil, Cairo, or at the E.N.I.T. Offices in Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia, or Suez, or at any Tourist Agency.

## SPANNING EUROPE BY MOTOR ROAD

## 625 MILES ACROSS GERMANY

The construction of a 625 mile long motor road (Reichsautobahn) right across Greater Germany from Dutch frontier to Hungarian frontier is foreshadowed in an article published in the

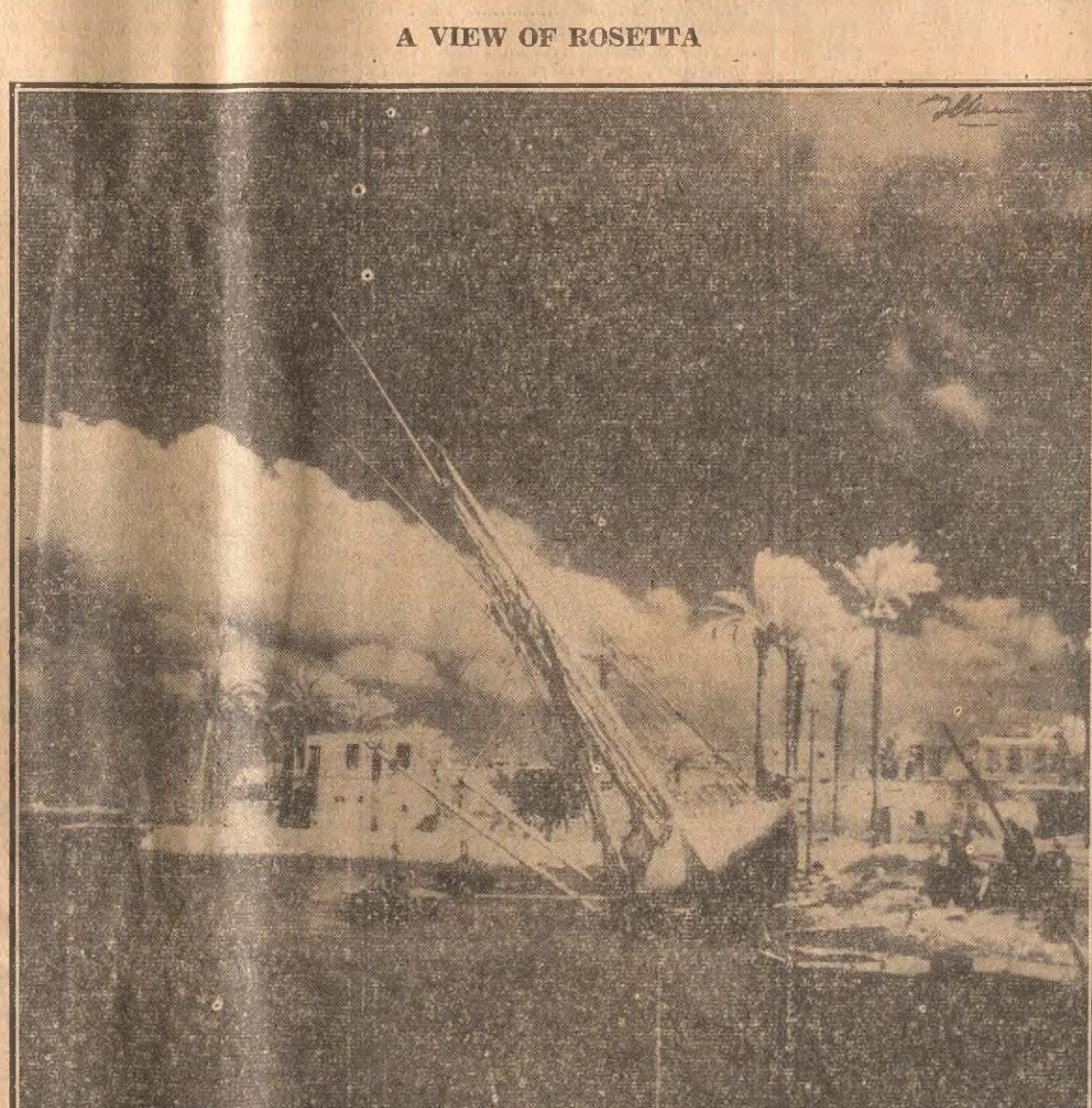
Lane and Vienna. A greater part of the thoroughfare, that which passes across pre-Anschluss Germany, has already been completed. This road will bring nearer the aim of linking London to Constantinople by

The Jerusalem Horticultural Society held their Summer Show at the Sports Club on May 10. Residents, schools, settlements and official institutions, all united in sending a wealth of lovely flowers of all kinds from all parts of the country. Rosas, rainbow sweet peas, heavenly blue delphiniums, purple irises, pinks, pansies and tall white lilles were massed in lovely profusion.

Lovers of flowers of all races and creeds were united in their appreciation of one of the best shows held in the country.

Lady MacMichael presented the prizes, she was herself the winner of two first class awards. Mr. M.T. Dawes, Director of Agriculture, after asking Lady MacMichael to present the awards, said that the success of the show was greatly due to the keen interest of new exhibitors, such as the management of the King David Hotel, also a prize winner, and Messrs. Orth and Newmann, professional nurserymen. He remarked on the excellent display of early vegetables, such as tomatoes from the Jordan Valley, and fine potatos, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and cabbages from the plains.

Mr. Dawes also called attention to the fact that vegetables recently introduced into the country, such as celery, rhubarb, and asparagus, were being shown with a view to their becoming commercial crops in the future.



(By courtesy of the Egyptian Tourist Department)

don by air in the morning are in the fields of rearers on the Continent that same day. The acceleration

## BRITISH TOWN PLANNING

By Patrick Abercrombie, M.A.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie has been Professor of Town Planning, Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London, since 1935. He is Consultant on Housing and Town Planning to the Department of Health for Scotland; a Member of the Royal Fine Art Commission; Member of the Miners' Welfare Committee; Chairman of the Housing Committee; Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Honorary Secretary to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; and past President of the Town Planning Institute; and of the Geographical Association.

Professor Abercrombie was educated at Lockers Park, Hemel Hempstead, Uppingham. He won first premium (in partnership) in an international competition for replanning Dublin, and was Professor of Civic Design, University of Liverpool, 1915-35.

Professor Abercrombie's publications include: (with John Archibald) "East Kent Regional Planning Scheme"; "Dublin of the Future"; "Sheffield Civic Survey"; "Dowager Regional Planning Scheme"; "The Preservation of Rural England"; (with B. F. Bruton) "Bristol and Bath Regional Planning Scheme, 1930"; "Sheffield Regional Planning Scheme, 1931"; (with S. A. Kelly) "Cumbrian Regional Planning Scheme, 1932"; "Town and Country Planning, 1933".

The control of the planning of Town, Suburb and County by means of legal powers dates from the year 1909 when the first Town Planning Act was passed. Of course, previous to this there were many powers of one sort or another which restrained freedom of action in the use and development of property; these powers were chiefly based upon the various Public Health Acts passed during the nineteenth century and operated through bye-laws made and approved under these Acts. But bye-law control is much more rigid and restrictive than a scheme prepared for the future growth of an area. For example under a bye-law it is possible to prescribe a certain minimum width for a road or a certain area of yard at the back of a house; but it is not possible to determine where the road shall go to make it fit into the pattern of a district or to allow for variations of width to suit different types of use. Nor is it possible, or at any rate easy, to allow under bye-laws different sized plots for houses of different types or for different districts. In a word, considerations of topography hardly enter into the purview of bye-laws; and if there is any sociological background, it is of a very elementary mechanical nature. It is only necessary to look at the large areas attached to most of our older towns from 1875 (when the great Public Health Act with its consequent bye-laws was passed) onwards until nearly the outbreak of the War, to realise how impossible it is to produce real satisfactory environment under rigid bye-laws. Although, of course, it must be added that these same bye-laws certainly prevented the continuance of the worse conditions of the unregulated licence which ran riot during the earlier years of the industrial revolution.

## The First Step

The bye-laws were the first step; the Town Planning Act of 1909 boldly declared in its first subsection that its object was to secure "proper sanitary conditions, amenity and convenience." The bye-laws gave almost exclusive attention to sanitary conditions; amenity was entirely left out, and as for convenience, little attention was given to such a thing as a satisfactory road system. Indeed, the main structure of our towns is almost invariably due to the old country roads that approached them and not to the mass of chequerboard building which was fitted in between them. This is not, of course, to say that no major road improvements were made during the bye-law period; but that they were isolated exceptions like Corporation Street, Birmingham, due to the exceptional foresight of a municipal reformer, the father of the present Prime Minister.

It is also typical of English methods that in other directions private initiative was preparing the way for the balanced trio, Health, Beauty and Convenience. What has been somewhat clumsily called the Garden Village and City Movement arose very soon after the bye-law suburb had become stereotyped. Individual villages attached to factories—Bourneville, Port Sunlight, Earswick and others—showed that it was not wise to crowd 40 or 50 houses on to cheap land, thereby wiping out all natural features and other topographical variety; properly planned focal points—social and business centres—were provided and a logical distinction made between different types of roads. These efforts culminated in the great experiment of Letchworth, due to the genius of Sir Ebenezer Howard. Here nearly every idea of modern planning was tried out, including complete municipal ownership of land, zoning of land for different uses, Industrial Residential, Business and Recreation. The Industrial Zone became a Trading Estate, the Business Zone the Civic Centre, the Recreational Zone a park system and the Residential Zone a properly planned community of houses and gardens. Further the town was limited in size to thirty or forty thousand persons and was surrounded by an inviolable green belt of public open space and farm land.

It is, perhaps, a little unfair to compare with ordinary usage the bold visions of a group of reformers who buy up a large tract of land and create an experimental modern town (though even they were dependent upon public response to their programme). The history of planning in this country shows a continuous striving towards larger conception and fuller powers. The 1909 Act was, in effect, though not specifically, confined to the control of suburban growth; the existing town and the open country were, for practical purposes, outside its scope. Amending and Consolidating Acts in 1919 and 1925 remedied these limitations by introducing the important power for local authorities to combine together to prepare joint schemes for large areas. Finally, the Town and Country Planning Act of 1923 has extended the scope of planning to any land (whether built upon or remote country) which can

be shown to be in need of control. And the artistic objectives are more specifically mentioned as including the preserving of existing buildings or other objects of architectural, historic or artistic interest and places of natural interest or beauty; and the control of the external appearance of new buildings.

"This Act, somewhat significantly, formed the second part of a joint Act with Housing.

## The Regional Movement

Somewhat paralleled with the work of private initiative during the nineteenth century, has been the Regional movement in planning; this has taken the form of a series of Advisory Reports and tentative Plans prepared for Groups of Local Authorities as a sort of preparation for their statutory schemes under the Planning Acts. These Regional Reports form, perhaps, one of the characteristic contributions which this country has made to the international subject of Modern Planning. A Regional Report deals with a wide area chosen as being a geographic unit with some common topographic or human factor, such as a group of manufacturing towns, e.g. Birmingham and its surroundings, or South-East Lancashire or the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Report, not being trammelled with legal requirements or powers (e.g. it may deal with matters outside the scope of the Planning Act, such as Railways Electricity, Afforestation, etc.) is able to take a broad and constructive outlook, nor is it concerned with the boundaries of administrative areas of Local Authorities or of the private areas of Land ownership. The best Plan for the District as a whole is prepared, based upon a careful study or survey of existing conditions and the probabilities of the future which include such vital factors as increase or shifting of population, location of industries and major requirements of recreation. It must be confessed that the realisation of these regional proposals has been whittled somewhat down during the process of being turned into statutory schemes. The power given by the 1932 Act of preparing first an outline Regional Plan in greater detail, has not been used to any great extent. The difficulties of financial adjustment between urban and rural authorities when it is a question, for example, of securing an open space situated in the rural area, but required primarily for the inhabitants of the former, have not been overcome, owing frequently to the large group of Authorities which prepared the Advisory Report being split up into too small units for the statutory schemes.

## ROYAL ACADEMY

## PRIVATE VIEW DAY

Another Royal Academy Private View Day, marking the official opening of the London Season, has come and gone, with the same red stair carpet flanked by blue and pink hydrangeas, the same Edwardian dowagers and elderly top-hatted gentlemen discussing the portraits of their friends, and the same type of pictures on the walls. In a changing world, this institution alone seems constant, though once it was a fashion show as well as an art exhibition and nowadays our cold English springs force visitors to wear furs or long dark coats and only in the matter of hats can they be colourful.

A consideration of Regional Planning inevitably gives rise to the question whether some sort of national planning is in hand or is required. Logically, there can be no question that Planning, if required at all, should be on the three scales of National, Regional and Local; rarely, however, do things proceed on a strictly logical basis in this country; there is no generalised National scale being done as it were in compartments. Electric supply has been carried out throughout the country on a National Grid; its regional and local distribution—already partly realised on a piecemeal basis—is now being organised from the National scale downwards. Roads have followed a progress towards national consideration; the Ministry of Transport, created after the War, has gradually been forced by the volume of traffic on the main roads into becoming responsible for through Trunk Roads, instead of relying upon a co-ordination of regional or county road systems and control. We are now within measurable distance of a complete system of Trunk Roads (National), Classified Main Roads, A and B (county) and the remaining Local Roads. There is at the moment considerable confusion owing to the fact that main Roads are dealt with by the Minister of Transport, whereas Planning Schemes, which must inevitably show all roads, are prepared under the Minister of Health; each Minister operates different Acts.

## National Parks

An interesting aspect of National Planning is raised by the need of safeguarding certain wild tracts of country for National Parks; here the Local Authorities, who would normally be charged with the preparation and administration of Schemes

in this importation after the Coronation seems to be the Spanish war. W. Russell Flint has painted an arresting picture of five Spanish women standing up against a wall in their own house waiting to be shot, and John B. Souter has got some of the suffering of that country into the face of his hooded woman in black in "Lament for Spain". Queen Mary is portrayed in two pictures and a bust, Colin Gill has done a full-length of the Queen, and T.C. Dugdale a charming, informal picture of the Duchess of Gloucester.

The films are represented by a fine portrait of Leslie Howard and a picture of Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester being "shot" in "The Vessel of Wrath". Diana Wynyard and Jane Baxter represent the stage, and the exhibition is again enlivened by two of George Belcher's "low life" portraits, one of a street musician, the other of a plump working woman, enjoying a drink.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

Hitler's Latest Move In Spain : The King Withdraws His Autograph : Bad Air In Parliament : Fleeing Paris Visitors :

(From Our Own Correspondent)

to British visitors windows and balconies that do not even exist.

## Suicide's Insurance

Though the number of people who commit suicide in order to allow dependents to collect the money from their life insurance policies must be very small, an immense amount of business is affected by the decision which the House of Lords gave this week in the "shot major case." Four years ago Major Rowlandson shot himself in a London taxi-cab a few moments before his £50,000 life insurance would have expired.

The highest court in the land has now laid it down that the insurance company does not have to pay, even though it promised to do so in the policy. This was because it is "contrary to public policy" for a man's estate to receive money from his "criminal act" in shooting himself.

The reason why the business world has taken such anxious interest in this case is that life insurance policies are used as security for millions of pounds of bank loans and overdrafts. Supposing a man who has pledged his policy in this way commits suicide? Can the bank recover the money? Fortunately for the stability of the business world, the House of Lords said "Yes." It is wrong for a man to kill himself so that his estate, his creditors or his widow may collect money. But the same argument does not apply if he has previously pledged his policy for a loan.

## Ban On Civil Servant's Book

It has generally been understood that a Civil Servant could order his private life as he chose with certain limitations as regards active participation in politics. Apparently the freedom of action he enjoys is rather more curtailed than was thought.

Mr. Bernard Newman, a Civil Servant who has written several books on European travel and spying, has another book in proof entitled "Danger Spots of Europe." It was disclosed this week that he has been threatened with dismissal if the work is published, whether under his own or an assumed name.

The ban seems all the more strange inasmuch as Mr. Newman does not occupy a highly-placed position and is not employed in a department concerned in any way with foreign affairs.

The Coronation Roll would probably have remained on view for years if Record Office officials had not thought it would be a good idea to reproduce the signatures of all six King Georges on a postcard for sale to the public. They accordingly asked the present King's permission to add his signature to those of the other five. When His Majesty learnt that the signature to be used was the one on the Coronation Roll he declined to give permission. He also asked that the roll itself should be removed from exhibition.

Unless the King gives the Record Office another specimen of his signature there will be two gaps in the collection of Royal autographs dating back to Richard II. The other missing signature is that of Edward VIII. As he was never crowned, there is no Coronation Roll; and the other records of his brief reign have not yet reached the Record Office.

## Spanish War Fortunes

It is not only foreign airmen who have been earning large sums by helping one or other side in the Spanish war. Facts revealed this week show that shipowners willing to risk their vessels by carrying war material and supplies to the belligerents can make immense profits. Small British tramp steamers are being chartered for £1,000 a week, and larger vessels for £2,000.

Their captains are paid from £25 to £50 a week for such risky trips. There is always the danger that these merchant vessels will be minded or bombed, and the owners can collect no insurance. On the other hand, the charter rates are so high that in six months an owner can earn enough to buy a new ship.

## A Ventilating Grievance

"Rearmament" is a word which now makes a multitude of excuses. M.P.s heard it given as a reason this week for Government refusal to do anything about the defective ventilation of the House of Commons. Sir Philip Sassoon, First Commissioner of Works, told them that the new air-conditioning plant for which they have been asking must wait until the arms programme had passed its peak.

It will cost £20,000 to improve the Parliamentary air. The antiquated system now in operation is over 80 years old. Its chief defect is that it pumps air into the chamber through the floor, thus carrying up dust from the carpet and making members' feet cold. Fortunately for their health, few M.P.s spend very long actually in the chamber. Parliament enjoys a 4 1/2 day week and long holidays, and even the most zealous members do not sit through all the peak.

In importance after the Coronation seems to be the Spanish war. W. Russell Flint has painted an arresting picture of five Spanish women standing up against a wall in their own house waiting to be shot, and John B. Souter has got some of the suffering of that country into the face of his hooded woman in black in "Lament for Spain". Queen Mary is portrayed in two pictures and a bust, Colin Gill has done a full-length of the Queen, and T.C. Dugdale a charming, informal picture of the Duchess of Gloucester.

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ALEXANDRIA:  
20, Rue de la Poste,  
Tel. 24451—P.O.B.504.  
B. MESNIANKINE  
Ismailia

## SMALL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:-

15 words P.T.15 P.T.25 P.T.35

20 words " 25 " 35 " 50

Every 10 words " 10 " 15 " 20

Auction Sales, Trade and Professional advertisements at double rates.

The address is counted and advertisements must appear on consecutive days. Orders must in all cases be accompanied by remittance.

Replies to advertisements are kept at the Alexandria and Cairo Offices of this newspaper unless ordered to be sent to the advertiser, in which case, stamped and addressed envelopes must accompany the order.

For the convenience of readers, advertisements for this column may be handed in at the Egyptian Gazette, 14, Sharaa Mazarib, Cairo, the Helipolis Bazaar (Hanna Doshi), Boulevard Abbas, and the Victoria Bookstore, Boulevard Abbas, Helipolis.

**BERDEEN TERRIERS** — Pedigree Scotch Terrier "puppies" for sale. Also adult female mated last litter four. Apply No. 121, rue Tigran (Sidi Gaber), flat 5, Alexandria.

**A SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION** will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 4 p.m. and Sunday, May 22, at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., of the French furniture and objects d'art belonging to Mr. August Baudrot, ornamenting his Villa, at 5, Rue Toussoun Pasha, Alexandria. Visit: Friday, May 20, from 9 a.m. Catalogue on request.

Antoine Ganadis, Auctioneer, 23, Rue Fuad, Telephone 24170.

21-5.

**BOOKCASES, DESK, CHEST** of drawers, children's furniture and gramophone, other odd furniture, flat and C clarinets, for sale. Walton, 1st floor, 65, Khalil Pasha, Khayat, Mustapha Pasha, Ramleh.

20-5.

**BRITISH OFFICERS** and Civilians are informed that the Austin Dealers in Cairo, Messrs. Stross and Co., 21 Sharaa Soliman Pasha, tel. 56545, will trade in any old car in part-payment of a new-Austin to be delivered anywhere in the United Kingdom, at the official English selling price list. Prompt and reliable service guaranteed.

**ENGLISH LADY**, Froebel training, games wanted October 1st. Morning hours. Write: "Advt. 229", Egyptian Gazette, Cairo.

21-5.

**ENGLISH CHILDREN'S NURSE** requires temporary post, in Alexandria for summer months — free June 18th till October 14th. Excellent needswoman. Highly recommended by Mrs. Edwards, Villa 70, MAADI.

19-5.

**FOR YOUR PASSAGE** : THE OVERSEAS EXPRESS TRAVEL BUREAU, 50 Sharaa Ibrahim Pasha (Between Shepheard's and the Continental-Savoy Hotels), Cairo. Tel. 53665. 27-5.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**, Vauxhall Saloon, perfect Baby's cot with new mattress and push-chair. Apply telephone B. 2236.

23-5.

**FOR SALE**, Canadian canoe and 10HP. Torpedo Ford. Telephone 20578 or write: "Advt. 960", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

24-5.

**FOR SALE**, late 1935, first registered 1934, Buick Saloon in perfect running order. Price £110, or near offer. Apply: Eyles, P.O.Box 16, Port Said. "Phone 2500.

21-5.

**FOR SALE**, about 100 books, cloth bound, modern fiction, cheap. Write: "Advt. 929", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

19-5.

**FOR JULY**, August and September, at Camp Cesar, smartly furnished flat to let in new building; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, telephone. Wash-hands and drying-rooms. Garage. Write to: H. Schleider, 29, Rue Helipolis, Camp Cesar, Ramleh.

21-5.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET**, available now until end October, situated near Embassy. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fitted, garage, nice garden. Write: "Advt. 951", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

20-5.

**GERMAN** by competent conscientious teacher, Commercial, literary or conversational. Write: "Advt. 941", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

19-5.

**HOUSE TO LET** furnished June 22nd, September 22nd. Large balconies, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms. One minute from Club and Baths, servants quarters, garage, and telephone. Apply: Edwards, Villa 70, MAADI.

19-5.

"**LIXTON**" MUNDARA NO.1: furnished, 1st to let, 1st floor. 2 kitchens, 2 bedrooms, 1 dining-room, 2 kitchens, bathroom, hot and cold running water, 2 large verandas. Write: Mrs. Ethel Angelopoulo, 19, Rue Sinadino, Mazarah, Alexandria.

21-5.

**MATARIA**. Small furnished flat to let. Cheap terms. Write or call 6, Rue Makaad, Mataria, near Cairo.

19-5.

**NEW AND USED CARS** : UNIVERSAL MOTOR COMPANY OF EGYPT, LTD., 18 Sharaa Soliman Pasha, Cairo, or at the Company's Showrooms, at Zaqazig, Damantour, Tanta, Benha, Zaqazig, Ismailia, Port Said and Suez.

4-5.

**QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT**, English, 23, seeks change. Mechanical accounts, costing, finance, staff supervision. Write: "Accountant", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

21-5.

**TO LET**, summer season, furnished villa, garden, comfort. Bulkeley, near beach. Telephone R. 108. Write: "Advt. 946", Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria.

20-5.

**TO LET AT ZAMALEK** (Cairo), Sharaa el-Gabalaya: flats de-luxe consisting of eight rooms, two bathrooms, hot water, garage. Only one flat per floor, with North aspect. Apply: Tel. 40432.

20-5.

**TO LET** for summer months. Modern apartment at Route d'Aboukir overlooking Sporting Club; bright and airy; 5 large rooms and dependencies with garage. Reasonable. Rental. Phone Alexandria 27113 or Cairo 52636.

23-5.

**TO LET AT ZAMALEK** (Cairo), 28 Sharaa Hishmet Pasha : nice two-roomed flat North verandah, facing large garden.

25-5.

**TO LET** newly built villa, between Rouchdi Pasha and Bulkeley, 5 minutes from Stanley Bay, 7 rooms, first floor, between Rowlett and Alleman streets. Apply to 16, Alleman Street, Rouchdi Pasha, Ramleh.

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**TO LET** well-furnished flat. Hot water, telephone, garage. Apply: Appel Building, 39 Sharaa Murad Bey, Helipolis.

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